HOWE,
MANAGER.
nc San ncisco
"A Success."
—San Francisco Chronicle, Call, Examiner and Report.
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aturday Night
MA,
Opera House New York
RRY HINE, Business Manager.
Where
COR. 2ND & MORRISON
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No wonder! The
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he's worn that suit
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DRIVING DUSTE
100 Styles to select from in
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NECKWEAR
100 DOZEN FINE SILK
25 CENTS
No old shop-worn stuff.
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THE NEW MIKADO
Soft Pocket Hat all color
mad, 5 cts extra
Cor 2nd & Morrison
AMUSEMENTS.
NEW PARK
One week com
—ROLAND REED—
THE WOMAN HATER
Of course.
Thursday and
—THURSBUG—
CRICKET
GETTYSBURG CYCLORAMA
The Great Battle Pain
Admission 50
This unequaled
Third streets
$1200
$1200
$1900
$ 500
$1850
OREGON HOTEL
Mrs. H
no Palace
Portland, Oregon.
Leonard Street, Portland, Or.,
Iowa, Steel and
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BUCKEYE MOWERS.
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IMPLEMENT CO.
Front St., Portland, Or.
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Spring Wagons, Surreys,
Carts, Full Line of
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Catalogue furnished on application.
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Positively Cured
Without the
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Medicine.
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and Washington Sts
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AMUSEMENTS.
NEW PARK
One week com
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THE WOMAN HATER
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GETTYSBURG CYCLORAMA
The Great Battle Pain
Admission 50
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$1850
OREGON HOTEL
Mrs. H
no Palace
Portland, Oregon.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 23.—NO. 3626. PORTLAND, OREGON. MONDAY, MAY 7, 1888. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Best sellers in the market At retail everywhere. Wholesale only by
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I COULD EAT NO BREAKFAST.
I LACKED ENERGY.
I COULD NOT DIGEST WELL.
I FELT LOW IN SPIRITS.
I HAD NO AMBITION.
I FEEL WELL NOW.
I TAKE
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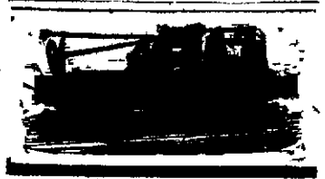

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Druggists and Chemists,
And Dealers in
PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS
Agent for R. W. Tansill & Co's Cigars.
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Importers and Dealers in
METALS, Plain Stamped, Japanned Tinware Tools Tinners' and Plumbers Stock and House-furnishing Hardware, Granite Iron ware Lead and Iron Pipe, Pumps, etc.
84 and 86 Front Street.
Depot of the Northwestern Foundry
FOR THE FINEST GLASS OF BEER IN THE city, go to Frank Keller's, First and Pine streets.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE
Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century It is used by the United States Government Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO ST LOUIS

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Standard Scales.

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E. E. PROWELL,
THE REAL
SOUTH PORTLAND
DRUGGIST.
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Choking Catarrh.
Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assassin clutching your throat and pressing the life-breath from your tightened chest? Have you noticed the languor and debility that succeed the effort to clear your throat and head of this catarrhal matter? What a depressing influence it exerts upon the mind clouding the memory and filling the head with pains and strange noises How difficult it is to rid the nasal passages throat and lungs of this poisonous mucus all can testify who are afflicted with catarrh. How difficult to protect the system against its further progress towards the lungs liver and kidneys all physicians will admit It is a terrible disease and cries out for relief and cure.
The remarkable curative powers when all other remedies utterly fail of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references.
Each packet contains one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and an Improved Inhaler with treatise and directions and is sold by all druggists for $1 00
Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

WILL YOU LISTEN TO SOUND ADVICE?
Owing to the inclination of many people to be humbugged in the purchase of articles of necessity in the household we feel it our duty to sound a note of warning to those who seek remedies for the relief of the aches and pains incident to this season of the year The great and growing popularity of BENSON'S PLASTER has tempted unscrupulous manufacturers to offer many worthless substitutions and imitations of that valuable remedy hence we would advise those who wish to secure prompt relief from Coughs Colds Hoarseness Pleurisy, Chest Pains Sciatica Rheumatism Lumbago and Backache, to carefully avoid worthless plasters by always asking for BENSON'S and let no persuasion by the dealer induce you to accept any other plaster

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

"Pet" Cigarettes
ARE THE BEST.
CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO ARE WILLING to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the
"Pet" Cigarettes
Superior to all others. They are made from the very highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia, and are unequaled for their delicate aroma and rare fragrance, and are absolutely
Without Drugs, or Adulteration.
ALLEN & GINTER, Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.
2506w1

PACIFIC COAST EVENTS.

The Repairs to the Mullan Tunnel Progressing.

A SHOOTING SCRAPE IN MONTANA

Hotly Contested Ten Round Fight at Helena—The Usual Chapter of Crimes and Accidents From California Coast Notes

HELENA, May 6—We came right past where the men are at work,' said Gen Warren, just from the Mullan tunnel 'The men who are working there now are too cautious They have got the 1000 feet of track which the fire twisted out of shape in the snowshed all relaid again, but they are backward about going into the tunnel fearing bad air There is no circulation you see for the reason that the east end was nodded up for the purpose of preventing that while the fire was in progress The fire cannot have extended in very far though for at about sixty or eighty feet from the tunnel's mouth you come to solid rock and then for about 200 feet there isn't a stick of timber The railroad company has permitted the public to get a much worse idea of the situation than is warranted by the facts The belief over there is that trains will be running through the tunnel as usual in about ten days"

THROWN FROM A BUGGY

Two Men Very Seriously Injured—One Will Probably Die.

SAN FRANCISCO May 6—An accident occurred this evening at Kearney and Market streets, which resulted in the probable fatal injury of a well known citizen and the serious injury of another Bernard Horn of the firm of Horn & Chapman wholesale meat dealers, and Joseph Ellis

The collector of the firm drove a young horse to the Bay District track this morning for the purpose of exercising the animal a very spirited and fast colt On their return they drove very rapidly and when at the corner of the streets mentioned the buggy struck the Lotta fountain, throwing both men violently to the ground Ellis was found to have received two lacerated scalp wounds one over the right eye and the other over the right ear

The injuries to Horn were much more serious His face and head were covered with blood A long deep cut, broad enough to lay one's hand in extended from the right temple to the base of the skull It was over six inches long This blow had fractured the skull Further examination showed that Horn's collar bond was also fractured and as his nose was broken and both eyes badly blackened his face presented a sickening sight. It is believed that it is impossible for Horn to recover

TALE OF THE SEA.

A Pitiful Account of Suffering While Rounding Cape Horn

SAN FRANCISCO May 6—The crew of the schooner Edward E Webster which arrived Friday from Gloucester Mass gave a pitiful tale of hardships The schooner left Montevideo 116 days ago, and while hovering around Cape Horn for six weeks the mast became spoiled and had to be thrown overboard About the first of April several of the crew began to lose the use of their legs and could not work on deck On the fifteenth a seaman named Edward Fitzgerald was taken sick, and on the twenty-eighth died Long before his death everything in the shape of provisions had given out except flour and to make matters worse this had turned musty Meanwhile the crew were attacked by a new complaint which is said here to be sciatic rheumatism When only a few days from San Francisco they spoke an English boat who gave them potatoes and other vegetables which were eagerly welcomed by the nearly famished and almost helpless crew She put in here for repairs and to get a supply of provisions and it is expected that she will leave for Cape Flattery Tuesday

FISTIC MATTERS.

A Hotly Contested Ten-round Match Fought—Bates to Meet Hawkins.

HELENA Mont May 6.—Dong Tonsley of Des Moines, Iowa, and Frank Rose of Rawlins Wyoming, fought ten rounds with small gloves to-day at the Pleasure Garden for a $100 stake and a $250 purse Rose was in fine condition but Tonsley had too much flesh The fight was hotly contested and both were very bloody at the finish Tonsley went down frequently to avoid punishment Rose had decidedly the best of the fight and the referee, Harry Walridge decided in his favor Billy Hawkins and Jimmy Kelly were behind Tonsley and Billy Sayers and Jack Bernard seconded Rose At least $1000 changed hands

Jimmy Bates the Montana light weight, who was knocked out by Cleary in San Francisco lately has been matched against Billy Hawkins, ex-champion light weight of Canada to fight for a $500 purse and $500 a side between Helena and Butte The date is not agreed upon yet

TERRIBLE SHOOTING SCRAPE.

Two Men Probably Fatally Wounded—Trouble Over Fencing Land

HELENA M T May 6—A report has reached here of a terrible shooting scrape on Willow creek about seven miles south of this place, in which S T Milroy and brother were dangerously if not fatally shot by Pat Dooley, his son Johnny, James Campbell and Blair King The cause is said to have been a dispute about fencing land The report says Dooley and party approached the Milroys, who were fencing some land and ordered them off the ground, and upon their refusing to comply, commenced firing upon them with rifles The first shot took effect, mortally wounding S T Milroy, and dangerously, if not mortally wounding his brother The shooting seems to have been premeditated Considerable feeling exists against the criminals Pat Dooley has been arrested, and is now in jail at Philipsburg The others are still at large

BLOODY FIGHT

Blacksmith McLaughlin Knocked Insensible by Longshoreman O Neil.

SAN DIEGO May 6—To-day just over the American line a fight took place between McLaughlin, a blacksmith, and O'Neil, a longshoreman of this city It was with bare knuckles and was one of the bloodiest fights on record In the fourth round McLaughlin came to time on his knees and with blood streaming from his mouth and both eyes closed He fought air until O'Neil struck him a blow on the head and knocked him insensible About 200 people were present

CALIFORNIA

The "Sock and Buskin"

SAN FRANCISCO May 6—At the California during the past week Frederick Warde has done good business in "Virginius" Next week Warde appears in "Gaston Cadol"

At the Alcazar next week, 'East Lynn" will be produced with Jos Grismer, Phoebe Davis and Lewis Morrison in the cast

At the Bush street Bellly and Woods' Specialty Company will appear during the coming week

At the Grand Opera House, 'Othello' will be produced by a company of amateurs for the benefit of the relief committee of the Odd Fellows

Cause of the Quarrel

SAN FRANCISCO May 6.—It is now learned that the shooting affray in Chinatown last Thursday, which resulted in the death of two of the participants and the maiming of a third, grew out of a dispute over the purchase price of six imported women who arrived here in November last They were consigned to a brothel The housekeeper is in the city and the women were passed through the federal courts as wives of well-to-do merchants consequently they were landed and paid for Over the equal division of this purchase money arose the dispute which ended in the fatal target practice

A Very Bad Record

LOS ANGELES May 5—Mrs Waters who shot her husband a few days ago alleging that he was trying to kill her claims that some time ago while intoxicated he confessed to her that he killed a woman in Tucson Arizona for $600, and shot a Chinaman who tried to recover several chickens that Waters had despoiled his coop of, and also loosened the bolts on ties, causing two railroad wrecks in Arizona Her trial will shortly take place Waters is still at the hospital and denies that he is going to die but the doctors say he cannot live

Octopus Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO May 6—Fishermen on a tug which went out to Farallone Islands to day caught a huge devil fish The animal had a number of tentacles Reaching so close to the side of the steamer that two of the arms had to be severed in order to get it on board It is the largest specimen of the octopus caught here the arms measuring fully four feet in length

Alleged Embezzler Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO May 6—A detective returned to-day from Philadelphia having in charge Morris Haas who is wanted here on a warrant charging him with embezzlement It is alleged against the prisoner that while a commercial traveler in the employ of Green & Schlesinger he collected about $2000 of his employers money and failed to account for it

A Schooner in Distress

SAN FRANCISCO May 5—The schooner Laura May from Coos bay to San Pedro loaded with lumber encountered a severe gale on the 2d inst and was thrown on her beam ends She sprung a leak and took some seven feet of water into her hold She will be brought here for repairs

Archbishop Alemany Dead

SAN FRANCISCO May 6—Archbishop Joseph Sadoc Alemany for many years head of the Catholic church of California is dead A letter was received in this city yesterday by Father Prendergast announcing that that prelate had died at Valencia Spain, April 8 after a lingering illness

Bull Fights in California

SAN BUENAVENTURA, May 6—About 1500 people attended the bull fight here yesterday Five animals were introduced in succession four of which were lively and vicious fellows The bull fighters were cowardly and clumsy and some of them were knocked down several times but not seriously injured

Lewis Said to be in Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO May 6—It was reported that Frank Lewis the Corvallis Oregon sprinter was in this city last week Lewis is a seventy five-yard sprinter and it is thought he dropped into town incognito on the announcement that a professional handicap would be given here next month

Ex Gov Downey's Marriage

LOS ANGELES May 6—Ex Governor of California John G Downey was married last evening at the residence of Mrs Rose V Kelly The affair was conducted very quietly and the news was only learned to day

Not Guilty "as Usual."

LOS ANGELES May 6—The jury in the case of Isabella Andress who has been on trial several days for the murder of Henry Needham at San Pedro this morning rendered a verdict of not guilty

Three Fingers Torn Out

GRASS VALLEY May 6—This morning Chas Mestravick was riding in a buggy and leading a colt by a line The colt stopped suddenly tearing off three fingers of his left hand

Shipping

SAN FRANCISCO May 6—Arrived—The ship John A Briggs from Nanaimo Departed—Bark D C Murray for Port Discovery bkt Webfoot for Grays harbor

OTHER COAST DISPATCHES.

Meeting of Carpenters

SEATTLE May 6—Carpenters in this city will hold a meeting Wednesday evening next to organize for the purpose of demanding the reduction of days work from ten to nine hours The professed reason is not so much to get more wages as to furnish work for the large number of unemployed carpenters now in the city Aside from this however, is a desire to organize for general purposes It is well known that there is much cutting done in wages among carpenters themselves and it is likely if organization is effected that a scale of wages will be adopted The wages paid now range all the way from $2 75 to $4

Butte Being Overrun

HELENA May 6—Butte City is being overrun by men who have been attracted by reports of big wages The labor unions fear that it will cause a reduction of wages and trouble Crowds are still swarming by train loads 400 a day

All Delegates Present.

PHOENIX A T May 6—All delegates are present here for the democratic territorial convention which meets to morrow

SPORTING NOTES.

The Nashville Races

NASHVILLE May 5—The seventh and last day of the spring meeting was the most largely attended and was a good day's sport The track was in excellent condition and very fast

In the first race for two year-olds Barney Owens was first under the wire by a length but was disqualified by the judges as a three-year-old and all bets were declared off

Four furlongs—Kidnap first Navigator second Fred Fink third time, 50 seconds

Five furlongs—Lisland first, Parish second Duet D third time, 1 03

Five furlongs Persuminous won, Comedy second, Hilda third, time 1 03

Five furlongs, Lafitte won Balance second Tenpenny third, time 1 03¼

One mile, White Nose won, Leo second Jacobin third, time, 1 41¾

One and one quarter miles Aragon won Terra Cotta second Emperor of Norfolk third, time, 2 07¾

The American Again Defeated

LONDON May 5—A mile bicycle race for £40 between Woodside of Philadelphia and A H Robb of England was contested to day on the Yaleston grounds at Leicester Woodside who won the toss led until half way around on the last lap when Robb shot past him Robb fell almost immediately after gaining the lead and Woodside went down on top of him Robb remounted his machine and finished alone He was awarded the race Woodside's machine was damaged in the collision

Wielders of the Bat.

NEW YORK, May 6—Brooklyn 3, Baltimore 7

CINCINNATI, May 6—Cincinnati 14 Kansas City 7

LOUISVILLE May 6—Louisville 2 St Louis 4.

Heavy Fire in Georgia.

FAIRBURNSVILLE, Ga May 5.—A disastrous fire broke out last night about 11 o clock and consumed several blocks before it was extinguished Loss, $100 000 insurance $20,000

Missouri Labor Convention

ST LOUIS May 5—The state labor convention at Sedalia to-day nominated a state ticket selected delegates to the national convention and adjourned

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK May 5—The weekly bank statement shows a reserve increase of $2,530,000 Banks now hold $18 255,000 in excess of legal rule.

Call and see the new styles for this season Nicoll the tailor, 136 First street.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

Terrible Collision on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.

SEVERAL KILLED AND INJURED

Jay Gould Estopped in His Favorite Game—The Beem Tragedy—A Lady Swallows a Set of False Teeth and Dies—Etc

MOUNT CARMEL Penn May 6—Between ten and eleven o clock last night a terrible accident occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad between this city and Locust Gap A freight train consisting of seventy five cars bound for Williamsport became disconnected by breaking of coupling The engine and three cars ran half a mile before the crew discovered that the train was divided The first section awaited the arrival of second at the foot of a heavy grade and two brakemen losing control of the second section it dashed into the first section causing an explosion in the third car which was loaded with Dupont powder

At the scene of the accident the railroad runs along a steep hill at the bottom of which stood two rows of houses occupied by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's employes On the hillside stood a little cottage occupied by John Quinn and family of four children, two boys and two girls

The force of the explosion wrecked buildings seventeen in all and the stoves set fire to the ruins Quinn and his two little girls were burned to death The two boys escaped with burns Simon Kerwick's family consisted of Willie Cavanaugh an adopted child aged respectively eight years, and Alice Kerwick, aged five and his wife and a new born baby Kerwick carried his wife out of the burning building, but the children were burned to death

Thirty persons were injured the most serious being Mrs Miles Dougherty leg broken bruised and cut, her mother Mrs Mathews was cut bruised and internally injured May a daughter of Mrs Miles neck cut and bruises Andrew McElwee right eye destroyed and neck cut John Donlan, left hand amputated and cut about the limbs, Mrs McManus ankle hurt by fall Mrs Kerwick is suffering from the shock Her condition is very serious Several of the injured were sent to the miner's hospital In all about twelve cars were destroyed, and seventeen houses with their furniture, All large windows in the lower part churches and public schools were broken and the doors blown off In Mount Carmel the large store windows were broken The total loss is estimated at $75 000 Wrecking crews have the road open again for travel

THE BRAKES APPLIED

Jay Gould and His Associates Estopped in Their Favorite Game

NEW YORK May 5—The *Times* this morning says that Jay Gould and other officers of the Missouri Pacific and Missouri Kansas & Texas Railway Companies were served yesterday with an order to show cause why they should not be made to halt in their endeavors to get absolute control of the International & Great Northern railway and sever it from its owner, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas

An order was obtained from Judge Barrett by counsel for Wm Landon Ball and Wm Martinson representing a majority of the stockholders, who purpose to oust the Gould board at the annual election on May 16

Judge Barrett also granted a temporary injunction restraining Gould and his associates from in any way monkeying with the stock or securities of the Missouri Kansas & Texas or the International & Great Northern or in any way changing the status of either company until after the annual election and they are all ordered to show cause in addition why acts in relation thereto that they have recently done should not be declared void

It was only last Tuesday or Wednesday that Messrs. Ball and Martinson learned that Gould and his associates had by clever manipulation secured the control of about all the stock and bonds of the International & Great Northern without the payment of a cent in money and that the directors of the M K & T had hurriedly agreed to cancel the lease of the International to their road They at once took measures to frustrate the scheme with the result mentioned

THE BEEM TRAGEDY

Statements Made by Mrs Beem Concerning the Fatal Shooting

CHICAGO May 6—The *Times* will print a statement to the effect that the Veteran Union League of Chicago of which the late Gen Martin Beem was a member will probably hold a meeting to discuss measures for investigating the mystery of his supposed suicide in Nebraska

Mrs Beem arrived here to-day from Alton where she attended the burial of the dead soldier A new feature of the case is her statement that the General attempted to murder her before he shot himself This does not correspond with previous versions of the tragedy received in Chicago and supposed to have been learned originally from Mrs. Beem

They were in effect that the two shots were both directed by the general against himself Mrs Beem's statement here is she was awakened by feeling the pistol in the hands of the general being pressed against her and the discharge was deflected by her throwing up her arm the ball cutting a hole in her dress at the shoulder Gen Beem she says, immediately turned the weapon upon himself, and died almost instantly

PECULIAR FATAL ACCIDENT

A Lady Swallows a False Set of Teeth and Dies From the Effects

NEW YORK May 6—Mrs Frances Murray residing in West Fortieth street 40 years of age a native of England died Friday in the New York hospital under very peculiar circumstances A week ago Mrs Murray was at the supper table with her husband, Alexander when he made some remark which caused her to laugh In the midst of the excitement her husband was startled to see her clutch her throat and gasp He sprang to her assistance and was horrified to find she had swallowed four false teeth and the plate to which they were attached

SUDDEN DEATH

Miss Denny, of Seattle, Dies Suddenly in New York

NEW YORK May 6—Miss Denny daughter of D T Denny ex postmaster of Seattle and once delegate to congress from Washington territory and a wealthy capitalist and lumber man of Puget sound died suddenly in this city Friday night Mr Denny accompanied by his daughter and others of his family had come to attend the Methodist Episcopal conference here he being a delegate Mr Denny starts for home with the remains to-morrow

HER WEAKNESS IN SPIRITS.

One of the Original Fox Sisters Arrested for Drunkenness.

NEW YORK, May 5—Kate Fox Jencken, the once famous spiritualist and known all over this country as one of the original Fox sisters was arraigned in a Harlem court yesterday charged with drunkenness and neglecting to care for her children 13 and 12 years old One of her eyes was discolored and then it came out that she has long been a victim to dissipation

MEETING OF METHODISTS

Bishop Fowler's Views Regarding the Vicarious Atonement

NEW YORK, May 6—All the galleries and the mammoth lower floor of the Metropolitan Opera house were crowded this afternoon at a mass meeting of the Methodists given under the auspices of the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society.

A sermon was preached by Bishop Charles H Fowler, D D LL D, of San Francisco He spoke on the death of Jesus Christ to save mankind and he said it was the coarsest and most brutal cruelty to punish the innocent for the guilty But Christ died to save the world 'Sin,' he continued is not punishable on its own account not because of its demerit, and there is nothing in justice making it necessary to punish sin because it is sin but it is punished because of the demands of the innocent Sin has no right not even the right to be punished Righteousness commands justice The law must have the sanction of penalty otherwise it will be only advice

In conclusion Bishop Fowler said that Christ was exempt from the penalty in dying to save the world / Groups of clergymen about the opera house discussed with great interest these views of the bishop after the close of the meeting

BANQUET TO GEO W CHILDS.

How the Printers Will Evince Their Recognition of His Friendship

PHILADELPHIA May 6—In honor of the occasion and in order to show their appreciation of George W Childs's friendship for the printers the ex-delegates of the International Union who have formed an association in this city are making elaborate preparations for a banquet to be held on the evening of Childs's birthday It has been sought to gather the distinguished printers of the country and representative men of the city together to make the affair a successful one Already acceptances have been received from six congressmen—Hon John M Farquhar of Buffalo Amos J. Cummings, of New York J H. Gallinger, of New Hamp hire John Nichols of North Caorlina Thomas R. Hudd of Wisconsin and Thos Thompson, of California Hon John H Oberly has also accepted as also has the veteran printer Hon Simon Cameron

The Blizzard Heroine

OMAHA May 6—Miss Minnie Freeman a Nebraska school teacher, who in last January's blizzard saved eighteen pupils from death in Myra valley district during a severe snowstorm has left for California She goes to North Ontario where her father is now in business and will make that place her home. For her heroic act she was presented with $2000 in money by the people of the state, and was given several medals and gold watches She has had at least fifty offers of marriage from all parts of the country

Gen Warner Lewis Dead.

DUBUQUE, Ia, May 5—Gen Warner Lewis, one of the most prominent men of this region died late last night He descended from one of the oldest families of Virginia, and came to this region in 1829 served in the Black Hawk war, was a member in territorial and state legislatures, and served as speaker of the house He was surveyor-general of Iowa Wisconsin and Minnesota under Presidents Pierce and Buchanan For twenty four years he has been recorder of Dubuque county Deceased was very popular and highly respected

All Quiet in Alabama

MONTGOMERY May 6—The troops returned from the scene of the trouble in Lowndes county this afternoon They left everything quiet They assisted the sheriff in arresting a number of negroes for whom warrants were out The presence of troops had a good effect all around It is thought the trouble is all over The deputies who were shot are doing well, and one of them was on duty Friday It is not known that any negroes were hurt during the trouble

For an Underground Railway.

NEW YORK May 5—The Arcade Railway Company is about to begin the long contemplated work under Broadway It has entered into a contract with a syndicate of American and European capitalists for the immediate construction of an underground railway Capitalists will furnish the $2 000, 000 bond required by law to indemnify property holders and will also pay into the treasury the $3 000 000 required by law before the commencement of work

State Boards of Health

CINCINNATI O May 5—The national conference of state boards of health is in session here The day was spent in discussing a resolution that the conference recognizing the failure of the local authorities to administer quarantine effectually in a large number of cases, respectfully urge upon the national government the duty of assuming control of quarantine at all ports of entry A vote was postponed to Monday

The "Soo" Road.

ST PAUL May 5—An evening paper claims to have positive assurance of Gov Pillsbury that 1000 shares more than the controlling interest in the Soo road have been disposed of to officials of the Canadian Pacific It is also learned that the rearranged corporation now controlling the Soo will next build a line to Nebraska to tap the large section of territory hitherto unreached by them

Thrown from the Track.

STEUBENVILLE O May 6—A circus train on the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad was thrown from the track near here by a landslide this afternoon The engineer and an old circus employe were fatally injured and some others slightly bruised, The escape of many of the employes in the passenger cars, which were overturned was miraculous.

A School Struck by Lightning.

CLEVELAND May 5—Lightning struck a country schoolhouse in Delaware county yesterday afternoon John Bowers aged 12, was instantly killed The teacher and twenty other scholars were thrown from their chairs and benches to the floor, remaining unconscious for half an hour

Gen Crook at Chicago

CHICAGO May 6—Gen Crook the new commander of the military department of which Chicago is the headquarters arrived to-day accompanied by his family and personal staff After a brief visit to the officers of the department he spent the remainder of the day at the hotel receiving callers

Corbin Goes to Europe.

NEW YORK May 5—Austin Corbin, president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company sailed for Havre to-day for the purpose of completing arrangements for placing $25 000 000 4 per cent bonds of that road to retire the present general mortgage bonds

Portlanders in Gotham.

NEW YORK May 6—Wm and Isaac Hirschner and O M Cohn of Portland, Oregon are at the Hoffman

Joseph Pulitzer editor of the *World* has returned here from California greatly improved in health

Clearing House Statistics.

BOSTON May 6—Table compiled from specials of the *Post* show the gross exchanges of the leading clearing houses of the United States for the week ending May 5th were $1 106,868,300 a decrease of 1 4 per cent from the same time last year

Declines Owing to Age.

ST PAUL May 6.—A letter has been published in which Edmund Rice, the present representative in congress, from the Fourth Minnesota district declines renomination, on the ground that at the age of 70 years he cannot do justice to his constituency

Costs Time and Money

HANOVER N H, May 6—The Dartmouth faculty have directed that students must drop football baseball or general athletics because of the excessive amount of time and money required to conduct them all

Foul Play Suspected.

OMAHA May 6—A great many people at Arlington still think that the burning to death of seven members of the Grotelunbesh family Friday morning in their stable was the result of foul play

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars also second class sleepers through to the east via Northern Pacific Railroad Office, No 4 Washington street.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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GENERAL NEWS.

Grover Making Desperate Efforts to Capture Oregon in June.

INGALLS-VOORHEES CONTROVERSY.

General Review of the Weather All Over the Country—Senator Voorhees to be Banqueted —Immigration to Washington Territory.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—That the president is exceedingly anxious to carry Oregon in the June election is well known, and that he is interfering in the politics of that state is also thoroughly understood. The latest phase of Cleveland's effort to carry Oregon was described in the New York *Tribune* this morning. The following is the article:

Smith M. Weed, the so-called "wizard of Plattsburg," who was Samuel J. Tilden's confidential agent in the negotiation of 1876, by which the sage of Gramercy park and Graystone sought to purchase his election, and who is known as one of the shrewdest political agents in the country, has gone to California. He had not expected to make this trip up to within forty-eight hours of the time when he started, for he had invited some friends to spend Sunday with him at his home in Plattsburg. Since Weed's departure for the Pacific coast it has come out that the administration is making desperate efforts to carry Oregon, in order to secure the control of the United States senate, and the hint is thrown out that this is the object of Weed's visit to the coast.

The election of members of the legislature will take place in Oregon on the eve of the assembling of the national conventions and the administration is said to have conceived the idea of carrying Oregon to make the St. Louis gathering enthusiastic, and depress that of Chicago. Among the methods of the democrats to carry the state is the promotion of the prohibition movement. There is a full congressional and legislative prohibition ticket in the field. St. John of Kansas has been sent out there and is making strong effort to get a large prohibition vote, in order to defeat the republicans, against whom he has been rancorous ever since the exposure of his proceedings in 1884. The democrats hold the state administration in Oregon, and are making every effort from state and national officers to carry the day. The republicans of the state are alive to the situation, however, and do not propose to let it go democratic.

CROP BULLETIN.

General Review of the Weather All Over the Country.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The weather crop bulletin says: General rains have occurred during the week Oregon, Washington territory and California, reducing season's deficiency, and probably improving the prospect for growing crops. The rainfall for the season has been less than in the central valleys and generally throughout the cotton region.

In the wheat region of the Ohio valley and in the tobacco regions of Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky, about four-tenths of an inch of rain has fallen during the week, which is nearly one-tenth in excess of the normal amount. Rain is needed in portions of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Corn has made good progress in the southern states, and is generally in good condition. Planting is nearly completed in the northern states, and has commenced in Minnesota and Dakota. Cotton has made good progress in the southern states, and is generally in good condition. Planting is progressing in the northern states, and is nearly completed in the southern states.

Slight excesses of rainfall for the season are reported from the southern portions of the gulf states, Nebraska, Dakota and Southern Iowa, and in the interior of New England and the middle Atlantic states; and large crops are reported from Minnesota, Northern Iowa, Texas and Western Kansas.

In Oregon and Washington territory and extreme portions of California, from two-thirds to three-fourths of the usual amount of rain has occurred during the present season.

During the past week, the weather has been unfavorable for growing crops in Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska, where seeding has been temporarily suspended, owing to cold and heavy rains.

In Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Louisiana the weather has been generally favorable, and growing crops have probably received during the week.

INGALLS-VOORHEES CONTROVERSY.

The Former Declines to let the Newspapers Have His Speech for the Present.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senator Ingalls's speech in the Voorhees controversy has not yet appeared in the *Record*. Several newspaper men who have applied to the senator for a copy of his speech have been denied it, upon the ground that he is holding it for revision. It is whispered that there will probably be some step taken toward eliminating from the record the violent personalities employed in that controversy. Whatever is being done is, however, being kept very quiet.

The "Tall Sycamore."

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senator Voorhees will be given a reception by members of the Indiana democratic club in this city on the night of the 17th inst. On that occasion Senator Voorhees will review the charges made against him by Mr. Ingalls, that he was not in sympathy with the Union during the war. He claims that he will show by documentary evidence in part that the charges are untrue.

THE FLOOD OF EMIGRATION.

Arrival of 200 Foreigners Bound for Washington Territory.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Immigrants in Castle Garden are as thick as bees in a hive. Yesterday 5360 immigrants arrived on eight steamships from Germany, England and Italy. Arrivals this week are nearly 20,000. Of these 5360 people fully 4000 stated that it was their intention to find homes in the West. Nearly 200 were in care of an agent of a colonization company, who is engaged to take them to Washington territory. The extended advertising that Washington territory has done is bearing rich fruits, as shown.

THE FIGHT WAXING HOT.

Two Noted Virginians Involved—Riddleberger's Denunciatory Telegram.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The fight between Riddleberger and Mahone relative to Virginia politics is getting very hot. Riddleberger has issued a circular denouncing the action of Mahone in removing the chairman of the republican committee in Riddleberger's county through a midnight order, saying: "I shall ask the people of Shenandoah to hear me on the issue of the canvass. It will then be daylight. Only cowards and assassins make publications at midnight."

ROLAND REED.

He tells a good story to a *Tribune* reporter and gives him a short autobiography.

N. Y. *Tribune*, March 10: Roland Reed is naturally very much elated over his success during the last two weeks at the Fourteenth-street theater in David D. Lloyd's clever comedy, "The Woman Hater." Mr. Reed was seen the other evening by a reporter while the actor was making up for his part of Bundy,—a proceeding which takes him very little time, as his strongly marked features require little "liming" to give them the appearance of middle age. A little rouge placed very high on the cheek bones, and the use of a dark flesh tint are about all that he needs. "I cannot express," said Mr. Reed, "how great is my gratification at the reception that has been given me and my play. For years I have had the ambition and the desire to get away from the medley drama, but I had to feel my way cautiously. My first start as a star showed which way my inclination lay. I purchased the rights of 'The Arabian Nights,' from Mr Daly, and started out to play it in the West. It was too neat. I went out with two trunks and came home with a paper bundle. There was no mistake which way the popular taste was tending, especially in the small cities and the West. I was not strong enough to fight against the tide, so I decided that at first I would swim with it. I secured 'Cheek' from Marsden, and followed that with 'Humbug.' But I was always desiring to get into something more legitimate, and after Raymond's death I was told about 'The Woman Hater,' and got it to read. Well, the first time I read it I did not think much of it; the second time I liked it a shade better, and when I had read it five or six times I was in raptures about it. This is entirely different from one's general experience with a comedy, which seems funny the first time you hear it, and less so on each succeeding occasion. 'Did you ever hear the story on this point about the manager and the dramatist? No? Well, it runs this way: A dramatist read a comedy to a manager, who was delighted with it and requested the dramatist to leave it so that he, the manager, could go over it again. When the dramatist called the next morning the following dialogue ensued:

"'Dramatist—Well, how did you like the play?

"'Manager—H'm. I don't think it bears repetition. It didn't sound half as funny the second time.

"'Dramatist—Were you insane enough to expect it? I shall have to tell you a parable in the form of a story. There was once a man who was being tried for his life, and his counsel came to his cell and read him the speech he was going to make to the jury. 'Splendid,' cried the prisoner; 'no jury will ever convict me after hearing that. But I wish you would leave it with me over night I may be able to suggest a point or two more.' When the lawyer came the next morning he found his client depressed. 'Look here,' said the unfortunate man, 'I don't think this is very strong.' 'But,' exclaimed the astonished lawyer, 'last night you thought it was splendid.' 'I know,' answered the client, 'but then I'd only heard it once.' Then the lawyer rose in his wrath and said: 'You blanked idiot, the jury will only hear it once.'

"I was naturally very anxious, continued Mr. Reed, "about my reception in this part in New York, the first place where the play has had a real test. There is little doubt that it could be played remuneratively in this theater for the next three months. I have tried to buy the time of some of the following stars, but was unsuccessful, so I must go on the road again; but next season I shall come to this theater in November for a long run. There have been reports published about my intending to try other plays, but there is no truth in them. 'The Woman Hater' is good enough for me for several years to come. In some of the smaller towns and the one night stands I may have to play "Cheek" and 'Humbug' this year, for they demand coarser dramatic fare. I play out as far as San Francisco, and my season will extend into June."

"How long have you been on the stage, Mr. Reed?"

"Ever since I was a baby and was carried on. My father, who is 82 years old, is the oldest man connected with the profession in this country. He was for over fifty years in the Walnut-street theater, Philadelphia."

A COMPETING POEM.

Prize Ode Entered for the St. Louis Contest in June.

PORTLAND, Or., May 4, 1888.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I saw by dispatches that it was the intention of the Cleveland Democratic Club of New York to offer fifty dollars (50.00) for the best original campaign poem. Anxious to compete, ignorant of the address to which it should be forwarded, I offer it to you for publication, hoping that it may attract their attention. J. ALEX. CARLYLE,
411 Eighth St., Portland.

N. B. Thought it a delicate compliment to the president to interlard my verse with some of his well-known, brainy expressions. J. A. C.

My second term buncombe—O, let that repose
In "innocuous desuetude" under the rose.
With "a zeal born of benefits" I'll strive to retain
The "patronage of office" I struggled to gain.
Why did I prate of "the allurements of power"
And "rotation in office?"—Vulgar slogan o' war.
That shall hit the mark; when too late I could see
That a boom for me then would a boomerang be.

Forget ye the blunder, repented so soon;
Snow it deep under at St. Louis in June.

Civil Service Reform! the republican belle—
A mistress I loved, not wisely nor well;
"Hope of favor to come" lured me to her toils,
Unheeding the cry—"To the victors the spoils!"
But the starry-eyed goddess betrayed me to scorn,
Another scan. mag.—the mugwump—was born.
I thought to disown him. Why explain? *Verbum sap.*
He cannot be weaned from the government pap.

Cover with pledges this blundering buffoon;
Snow him deep under at St. Louis in June.

Memorial day! 'Twas by "offensive partisans" set,
To cherish a cause they should nobly forget;
No North and no South—under one flag we weep—
As the Blue and the Gray 'neath its folds sweetly sleep.
O, that battle-worn flag, powder-burnt and blood-bought,
Recalling the scenes where my substitute fought.
Vain hoped-for atonement, if a comrade say low:
"Boys, *his* was the order; give it back to the foe."

Forget the rash order, rescinded so soon;
'Twill not count as a blunder at St. Louis in June.

As "the war was a failure," I voted with pride
The bills for the pension of men on that side.
But the howl which went up from the veterans o' war
Taught me that "retrenchment" might be carried too far.
Not a thought which I uttered, not a word which I wrote,
But in some part of the country has lost me a vote.
My message on tariff killed sheep-raisers en masse,
Slain, like the victims of Samson, with the jaw of an ass.

Forget ye these blunders, repented so soon;
Snow them all under at St. Louis in June.

SPECIAL POLICEMEN.

"Business Man" Sets Forth Some Plain, Sensible Views on This Subject.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I have seen so much of late in regard to special policemen that I would like to have a chance to say a few words on the subject. From resolutions adopted by the democratic convention and from articles appearing in so-called newspapers, one would be led to suppose that the special policemen were responsible for all the wrong doing in the city; that they alone are to blame that gambling houses are maintained, and because the social evil is not abolished and all that sort of thing.

Now I, in common with a number of other business men, employ one of these specials and pay him his wages. We look upon him as our private watchman, and at our request the city allows him $1 per month and the privilege of wearing a star, so that he can make arrests if necessary. Should the city take this privilege away from him we should still employ him and pay him. If there is any gambling house or other improper places on his beat, it seems to me that it is the regular policeman on the beat, who is employed and paid by the city, who should be held responsible, but we never hear any complaint against him. It is always the special whom we employ and pay to guard our stores, and who has no authority over the regular policeman who has charge of the beat, that is blamed for everything. Not long since THE OREGONIAN published interviews with nearly all the principal business men of the city on this subject, which satisfied all honest, fair-minded persons in regard to it. But a few irresponsible persons, influenced by selfish and unworthy motives, still keep up a howl about abolishing the special police system, which is sheer nonsense, as those who employ specials want them, and will have them and will pay them, and if the public want gambling houses or any other improper places closed, let the regular police who are paid by the public attend to the matter. BUSINESS MAN.

The Correct Time.

There are very few men who do not pride themselves on always having the correct time; and wonderful and delicate mechanisms are devised to enable them to do so. But the more delicate a chronometer is made, the more subject it becomes to derangement, and unless it be kept always perfectly clean, it soon loses its usefulness. What wonder, then, that the human machine—so much more delicate and intricate than any work of Man—should require to be kept thoroughly cleansed. The liver is the main-spring of this complex structure, and on the impurities left in the blood by a disordered liver, depend most of the ills that flesh is heir to. Even consumption (which is lung-scrofula), is traceable to the imperfect action of this organ. Kidney diseases, skin diseases, sick headache, heart disease, dropsy, and a long catalogue of grave maladies have their origin in a torpid, or sluggish liver. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, by establishing a healthy, normal action of the liver, acts as a cure and preventive of these diseases.

Greek Paupers.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The steamship Rhaetia, which has just arrived here, had on board sixty-six Greek passengers, who were detained at Castle Garden on the charge of being paupers.

The Oldest Mason Dead.

MEXICO, Mo., May 6.—Alfred Burns died to-day at the age of 98 years. He has been a Mason for seventy-five years, and is said to have been the oldest member of the order in the world.

Falling hair may be prevented, trashy hair-mats sold, and a renewed growth of the hair stimulated by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

EUROPEAN DISPATCHES

A Search Party to be Sent Out After Stanley.

A CABLE LETTER FROM BERLIN.

More About the Pope's Edict—The Terms on Which the Sultan of Morocco will Arbitrate —Old World Notes.

[Copyrighted by the Associated Press.]

BERLIN, May 5.—The emperor's sleep was unbroken for several hours toward morning. It was the best sleep he has enjoyed for many weeks, and he awoke from it with a good appetite and in good spirits. He cannot walk a step, though he was able to stand occasionally. The danger is that in every recurrence of the crisis, with his powers of resistance reduced to a minimum, there will be no chance for him to survive long.

The crown prince, though absorbed in extensive duty, confers daily with the empress, apart from his visit to his father. This marked change in the crown prince's demeanor was coincident with the visit of Queen Victoria, whose success in counseling him proves to be more enduring than was anticipated.

The return of Prince Bismarck's rheumatism has shown the advisability of an early resort to Ems, but the condition of the emperor still forbids his leaving his post.

PAN-SLAVISM IN RUSSIA.

The resurrection of the Pan Slavist party in Russia has reawakened alarm in official circles. The czar's reinstatement of Gen. Bogdanovitch in his former position in the Russian service is not an isolated proof that open adoption of an offensive policy approaches. The *Cologne-Gazette* suggests that Pan-Slavism has grown mightier than the czar himself and may force his hand and cause him to enter into a fighting alliance with France. The *Official Gazette* of Berlin interprets the position in a similar way. It is believed that the war party has convinced the czar that the next French elections will return a war ministry and that Russia ought to be ready to co-operate with France.

The sensation of the week has been the failure of the manufacturer, Heinrich Huffer, whose works were at Crimmitzschau. The event attracts attention beyond its intrinsic importance, as a result of the tariff measures of Russia.

AFFAIRS IN AUSTRIA.

The unter haus of reichsrath has been the arena of some of the liveliest encounters ever known in the Austrian parliament. For three days groups forming a majority have been engaged in a fierce attack upon Dr. Gautsch, minister of public instruction, apropos of his education budget. For once the members, old and young, of the Tcheque group found common cause with the German group, it is thought from utterly opposite reasons. The Germans charged Dr. Gautsch with organizing Slaviation in Austria.

The Bohemian deputy Herr Knepek, in the course of a violent oration against the clerical and anti-German tendencies embodied in the proposals of Prince Lichstein, as approved by the government, declared that their adoption would lead to the rising of the German people of Bohemia.

BERLIN NOTES.

The socialist fund for the aid of the family of Herr Hazencleve, member of the reichstag, who became insane last winter, exceeds 14,000 marks.

The shoemakers' strike in Berlin is extending. There are now 5200 workmen out. The employers are weakening, and a number of them are ready to accede to the demands of their men for an increase of wages.

Henry Villard has gone for a sojourn at Wiesbaden.

Carl Schurz is making arrangements for a banquet at the Kaiser hotel, at which will assemble the leading men in politics, science and literature.

BISMARCK AND SCHURZ.

The Chancellor Expresses His Views on the Peace of Europe.

BERLIN, May 6.—It is stated that Prince Bismarck expressed to Carl Schurz the positive conviction that the peace of Europe should be maintained. The chancellor said he thought the re-instatement of Gen. Bogandovitch by the Russian government offered no ground for apprehension. He was confident that the czar's word would prove more powerful than that of Gen. Ignatieff, and his partisans. With regard to France, the chancellor said that the disturbance of peace through any of the Boulanger adventures, was out of the question. On this point he stood with such emphasis that Schurz gathered that Bismarck decided his views, which are so much at variance with those of the press, should be made known. Schurz has gone to Homburg. He will return here in June.

TO SEARCH FOR STANLEY.

Grave Fears That the Famous Explorer Has Met with Death.

LONDON, May 5.—The directors of the African Association have sent an order to Stanley Falls to send out a scouting party in search of Stanley, and to push the expedition with all possible speed. Although the promoters of the Stanley expedition declare, in their public utterances, that they will have no cause for alarm even if no news of the famous explorer reaches them for three months, their tone in private is full of great anxiety. A dispatch from Maj. Barttelot, commander of the camp at Arruwimi, to Col. Winter, urges the immediate formation of a caravan to look for Stanley. Maj. Barttelot has sent Prof. Jamison, the naturalist, on the expedition to Kosong, to collect men and stores, and return to Arruwimi, and as soon as enough have been obtained to fill the required number for a search party and to leave a guard at camp Maj. Barttelot will start. It is expected that this Stanley search expedition will start about the 1st of June.

THE ROYAL PATIENT.

His Condition is Fairly Good—He is Feverish and Weak.

BERLIN, May 6.—The emperor was feverish during last night, and was frequently disturbed by an increased discharge of pus. His temperature rose to nearly thirty-nine. This morning it had fallen to 37.9. The emperor felt exhausted, and the doctors advised him not to leave the bed. To-day there has been no discharge of pus, and the patient had a tolerable quiet day. His face has a fairly healthy color, and his eyes were bright, but his breathing is, however, difficult and rapid. The emperor is always pleased when he makes himself understood by signals and whispers. He finds writing irksome. The empress has recovered from her attack of neuralgia. To-day she drove to Berlin to visit Empress Augusta.

Another abcess has broken in the emperor's throat.

TROUBLE IMPENDING.

Political Differences Cause Dissension in the Royal Artists' Society.

LONDON, May 6.—Trouble is impending in the Royal Society of British Artists, owing to political difficulties. Some of the members claim that the interests of the society are being sacrificed in order to gain aristocratic friends. President Warren was obliged to abandon his lecture on Palestine, at Oxford Music hall, London, this evening, the hall being filled with artists who jeered at his lecture and ridiculed him with dissolving views.

BOULANGER'S BOOK.

What He Has to Say About the German Invasion of '70.

PARIS, May 6.—The League of Patriots has issued a manifesto in which Boulanger is styled the leader of the national party. Two million copies of the first installment of Gen. Boulanger's work on the German invasion, which will be brought out next Tuesday, are to be distributed gratis throughout France. In the preface to his work, Boulanger again sets forth the Boulangist policy, and states that the object of the book is simply to draw profitable lessons from the events of 1870.

THE MOORISH TROUBLE.

Terms on Which the Sultan is Willing to Arbitrate.

TANGIER, May 5.—The sultan has agreed to submit the differences between his government and the United States to arbitration on the following terms: The differences shall be settled by an arbitration court. The Moorish government promises that no time shall be specified for the payment of personal or individual claims, debts or amounts due on credit. The question that the emperor's decision shall be subject to the sultan's approval is withdrawn.

ENGLAND.

Trying to Reorganize.

LONDON, May 5.—The court has ordered an adjournment of the hearing of the petition to liquidate the affairs of the American Exchange in Europe with a view to the reconstruction of the concern.

LONDON, May 5.—The counsel for the American exchange announced to-day that the exchange had prepared a scheme of reconstruction, and believed it would be able to raise sufficient money to pay everybody. The creditors' counsel agreed to the proposition, provided that if the scheme of reconstruction is not realized, liquidation proceedings shall not be opposed at the hearing of the case.

The National Defense Bill.

LONDON, May 5.—The British national defense bill which the government will offer in parliament, provides for facilitating the summoning of the yeomen and volunteers, and gives the government procedure on the railways for naval and military purposes, without being obliged to go to the extreme step of taking possession of the roads. It also empowers them to make requisition for horses and vehicles, for which county courts shall determine the recompense.

A Letter from Gladstone.

LONDON, May 5.—Gladstone, in a letter, says the schism of the dissidents on the great question of Ireland, and the secondary, though highly important, question of the weakened powers of liberalism, have proved more disastrous than he could anticipate.

To be Wound Up.

LONDON, May 5.—The business of Morgan's New York exchange in London has been ordered wound up, under the supervision of the court.

Buffalo William Coming Home.

LONDON, May 6.—Col. Cody and his troupe sailed from Hull for New York this morning on a steamer of the Wilson line.

FRANCE.

A Traitor Convicted.

MARSEILLES, May 5.—Sergeant Major Chatelain was tried by court-martial to-day on a charge of trying to sell a new Lebel rifle and a number of cartridges to the German government. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in the fortress, and to forfeiture of his rank and medal.

French Municipal Elections.

PARIS, May 6.—Municipal elections were held throughout France to-day. In Nantes twenty-four conservatives and nine republicans were returned, replacing twenty-four republicans and nine conservatives. In the Javel quarter of Paris, Chauviere, (revolutionary socialist) was elected.

Boulanger Turns Author.

PARIS, May 5.—Boulanger has sold the manuscript of his book on "German Invasion," for $40,000. The work will be published in periodical numbers.

CANADA.

To Act as Governor-General.

OTTAWA, May 5.—The cabinet has appointed Chief Justice Ritchie, of the supreme court, to act as administrator during the interregnum to arise between the departure of Lord Lansdowne and the arrival of the new governor-general.

The Canadian Debt.

MONTREAL, May 5.—The statement of the public debt of Canada, on the 30th of April last, shows a total gross debt of $276,632,163, with assets of $48,696,292, leaving a net debt of $227,935,870.

Newfoundland Wants the Treaty.

ST. JOHN, N. F., May 5.—The Newfoundland legislature, after discussing, with closed doors, the bill accepting the fishery treaty, passed the measure to the third reading.

CABLE NOTES.

The Press Protected.

VIENNA, May 5.—Deputy Von Schoenerer, who was charged with having forced his way into the office of the *Neuwiener Fagblatt* and assaulting the editors, has been deprived of his title, and sentenced to four month's imprisonment at hard labor, with compulsory fasts on certain days. His accomplice, Gerstgrasser, has been sentenced to two month's imprisonment with compulsory fasts.

Sound Sleep and Good Appetite.

BERLIN, May 5.—The emperor passed a tolerably good night and slept well. Early this morning he arose and received a verbal report from General Albedyle. His temperature during the past twenty-four hours has been the lowest since his fever began. He walked up and down his apartment. His appetite is good.

Minister Pendleton Recovered.

BERLIN, May 6.—George H. Pendleton, the United States minister, has fully recovered. He left Weisbaden yesterday and is residing at the Hotel of the Four Seasons, awaiting the arrival of his family.

Fight with Dacoits.

LONDON, May 6.—A dispatch from Mandalay says that the British force surprised a body of Dacoits near that place to-day and in the fight which ensued two of the officers and two privates were killed.

Quarantine Raised.

LIMA, May 6.—The government has declared Peruvian ports open to Chilian traffic, with the exception of ports between Valparaiso and Antofagsta, in which zone some cases of cholera are still reported.

Epidemic in Madrid.

MADRID, May 5.—An epidemic prevails in this city. It is feared that the disease is of a cholera nature, and its spread is attributed to the extreme heat and impure milk.

Disastrous Hail Storms.

LONDON, May 6.—Dispatches from India announce that Delhi and Moradabad had been visited by disastrous hail storms, about 150 persons having been killed.

Condemned the Pope.

DUBLIN, May 6.—All the league branches of Limerick have condemned the papal rescript.

Seriously Sick.

ROME, May 6.—The *Tribune* says that the emperor of Brazil is seriously ill at Milan.

The Crown Prince Receives Schurz.

BERLIN, May 5.—The crown prince granted Carl Schurz a protracted audience yesterday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—5 P. M.—Weather thick; wind southwest. Arrived—Schr Wing and Wing, Coos bay; schr Maid of Orleans, Shoalwater bay; ship John A. Briggs, Nanaimo; schr Parkersburg, Coos bay; schr La Gironde, Coos bay. Sailed—Schr Coquille, coasting; bktn Webfoot, Shoalwater bay; br ship Dolbadern Castle, Cork; bk D. C. Murray, Port Hadlock; bk Kitsap, Port Townsend.

ASTORIA, May 6.—Collier Willamette passed out 6 A. M. 5 P. M.—Weather clear; calm.

PROF. MILLER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Prof. G. M. Miller, prohibition nominee for congress, will speak at Astoria this evening, Tuesday evening at St. Helens and Wednesday at Albina, and joins Mr. Gearin again at Oregon City on Thursday at 2 P. M. Prof. Miller deals with not only the prohibition of the liquor traffic, but with the labor problem, our national banking system, tariff revision, trusts and all the live issues of the day.

THE LAST DEMOCRATIC SENATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Has the United States senate ever been democratic, in majority, since Buchanan's administration. If so, what year?. Please answer through THE OREGONIAN? M.

[There was a democratic majority of one in the United States senate from 1881 to 1883.]

AUTOMATIC ENGINES.

TACOMA, W. T., Feb. 25, 1888.

MESSRS RUSSELL & CO., Portland, Oregon—*Gentlemen:* We have been running the automatic engine bought of you for a week or more and so far we are much pleased with it. Our engineer says it is the best engine he ever run, and he has had extensive experience in building and running of engines. What he notices especially is its uniformity of action under varying load. He tested it with his speed indicator and found there was no change in the number of revolutions when the dynamo was plugged in or cut out.

Yours truly,
TACOMA LIGHT & WATER CO.
By J. H. HOUGHTON, Secretary.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dinning car route for all points east. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Bishop Dubs's View of the Qualifications of a Preacher.

Sermon at Trinity Church by Rev. Mr. Costello —Evangelical Church Dedication in Albina Last Evening.

A very large concourse of people assembled at Zion's Evangelical church, East Portland, yesterday morning to hear Bishop R. Dubs a divine of great usefulness and prominence in the church.

The Sunday school was largely attended and efficiently conducted by the superintendent and his excellent corps of teachers. Rev. J. M. Beauchamp and Rev. H. I. Bittner delivered interesting addresses to the large number of scholars.

MORNING SERVICE.

On the platform were Bishop R. Dubs, D. D., Rev J. Bowersox and Rev. C. C. Poling, presiding elders, and Rev. Sickafoose, of the United Brethren church. Bishop Dubs read Matthew, 28th chapter.

C. C. Poling announced the hymn, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," after the singing of which Bishop R. Dubs led in a fervent and unctuous prayer.

The congregation then sang hymn No. 95.

The congregation gave the closest attention to the powerful and eloquent ordination sermon preached by the bishop. The spiritual power and burning eloquence of the speaker swayed and deeply impressed the vast audience. His text was taken from Acts 1:21, 22. He said the election of Matthias was hotly contested, and that famous expositors maintained that St. Paul was the real successor of Judas. His reasons for maintaining the validity of the election of Matthias were stated, as follows:

First—Paul was not an apostle of the Jewish apostleate, but of the Gentiles. His election was not supplementary.

Second—If Paul was the legitimate successor of Judas and was directly numbered with the twelve, how could he (Paul) make the agreement recorded in Galatians, second chapter.

Third—If the election of Matthias was illegal, the church of Christ began with a colossal blunder and crime.

The election of Matthias was graphically described, and some lessons from it were applied to the Christian ministry. He was elected to fill a vacancy occasioned by the apostasy of one of the highly privileged twelve. Judas fell—is falling yet, in spite of close proximity he enjoyed with Christ. If it was possible for Judas, after he preached and performed miracles for three years, to fall and forfeit his right to the highest gift within the power of Christ to confer, no minister can say he is not in danger of falling.

The objective environments of life make their lives probationary. Ministers, most of all, are in danger. In many instances their power and influence is suddenly eclipsed by a cloud of insufficiency and ineffectiveness, apparently without cause, but really because of ruptures between their hearts and their God.

The bishop said that when ministers do fall, they fall lower than other men—their state becomes as hopeless and black as the state of fallen women.

The speaker then dwelt upon the necessary qualifications demanded by the church, viz:

First personal acquaintance with Jesus and his history; must be thoroughly acquainted with the bible. The lawyer must know Blackstone and Storey. The statesman must be acquainted with national and international law. The preacher must know the bible, be acquainted with the whole life of Christ and preach a comprehensive gospel. The preacher must not ride hobbies, get out of ruts he rounded, and then can never exhaust the word of God, which indeed an archangel cannot do. He must receive instruction from the Lord, soul instruction, study with Christ, and the bible becomes luminous. He must avail himself of all the preparation of both head and heart, but soul instruction direct from Christ is the essential qualification. He must not be a novice, not a separatist, not erratic, must not deprecate the historic church. Some are like gypsies—they go where they can get good meals—such better get out of the pulpit.

The speaker then proceeded to state how they determined on the election of an apostle, after the fundamental principles of election were laid down.

First they were brought forward, placed before the church and directed the attention of all to them for serious consideration. The church prayed that God should reveal his choice; recognized divine prerogative, divine power and prescience. They believed that God can and will reveal his choice.

The divine or supernatural qualification was dwelt upon. The power of the Holy Ghost, the impartation of the same to the hearts of the ministry, who is the executive of Deity. This is the highest manifestation of the life and power of God in his relation to the world. It secures the glorification of Christ in the church and believers, and secures the deepest personal appreciation of the salvation of Christ. The presence of the Holy Spirit also secures the complete organization of the church of Christ in its world-wide, universal aspect. He develops it, enriches it, equips it to go out and conquer the world for Christ, and denationalizes it in accordance with the universalization of redemption. The presence and power of the Holy Spirit gives faultlessness of character, arouses the intellect to activity, strengthens and adjusts it to right purposes and methods, influences the heart and gives official joy.

ORDINATION SERVICE.

At 2:30 P. M. Rev. J. M. Beauchamp and Rev. H. L. Pratt were ordained deacons, in harmony with the requirements of the church discipline. The ceremony was very impressive.

The bishop said to the class to be ordained: "I would rather see you in your coffins before me and preach your funeral sermons, and see your wives widows begging for bread and your children orphans, than to have you ever do anything that would bring disgrace on your families and cause them to die a terrible death by inches."

At the missionary meeting conducted by Bishop Dubs $600 was secured for home missions.

The conference will resume its work this morning at 8:30. Committees will report, and general conference business will be transacted.

At the close of the session Bishop Dubs will present the stationing committee's report. Conference will adjourn at about 3 P. M.

Saturday evening Rev. I. B. Fisher preached on "Faith," to the satisfaction of the large congregation.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. Costello Discourses on Pure and Undefiled Religion.

Rev. H. C. E. Costello of Green Bay, Wis., who will occupy the pulpit of Trinity Episcopal church during Rev. G. W. Foote's absence, preached his first sermon yesterday morning, to a large congregation. His text was from St. James, 1 27.

The apostle first tells us what religion or the service or practical worship of God, for so the word means, is not. It is not merely to hear the word; it is not, looking into its clear and truthful mirror, comparing our lives with its standard, and noting how far short they fall thereof, to be startled and to tremble, like Felix, and then to go away into the busy, bustling world, and fill our minds up with its pleasures or its cares, and make no effort to amend our errors or to make up our deficiencies; but on the contrary to forget entirely what manner of men we are. It is not to be a hearer and not a seerer, allowing the word to bring forth no fruit in our lives, using the tongue which has just been busied with the words of prayer and praise to pour unprofitable and vain discourse into ears which have but come from hearing of the sacred word or to be the vehicle for the utterance of angry, hateful scandalous and malicious thoughts, the instrument of treachery, deceit and guile, and so, leaving unbridled this unruly member, to be carried away by it, whither the evil promptings of our lower nature will. This is not religion. This is not worship. This is not God's service. Such is the word of God, the Holy Ghost, to us by the blessed James. Yet how much more than this is it to most of us. To go to church, to hear, to go away; and to forget, to bring no fruit to perfection. The religion of such a man is vain, useless, rash, wanton, irreverent and profane. He needs no devil to deceive him, for he is self-deceived—deceives his own heart.

Having set this before us plainly the apostle then gives us a test whereby to try the character of our religion whether it be of God or men, whether it be born of the spirit of the world or of the Holy Ghost, the sanctifier:

"Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

It is clear that the duties of the Christian lie in the world. "I pray not that thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that thou shouldst keep them from the evil." The leaven must be in the lump that the whole mass may be leavened. The light must not be hidden but so placed that all who enter in may see its shining and be lighted by its brightness.

Contact with the world is not to be shunned by God's servants. Such conduct on their part argues cowardice, distrust of his promised aid or of his power,—the weakness which springs from faithlessness. "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith"—or the idleness which comes from hearts grown cold, from want of love for God and man—by mingling with the world, each one in his own proper sphere, where God has called him, discharging carefully the various duties which the social state imposes on him. Christians have an opportunity which they are to use as a means whereby to permeate society with all heavenly and gracious influences. There is no duty in this world, not one of the varied functions of this life, that he who has looked carefully and intently into the perfect law of liberty and continued therein, being not a forgetful hearer but a son of the world, will not fulfill, being thereto called with a graceful completeness not to be elsewhere, found, simply because the doing of it will be genuine and sincere, the outcome of a heart filled with God's grace.

In setting before us the ideal religious life, we note next that the apostle speaks first of outward duties—duties to our neighbors—acts of loving kindness and beneficence—to visit, with the purpose of ministering to the wants of the widow and the fatherless stands for all this class of Christian obligations. "If any man seeth his brother have need and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" To feel compassion is to suffer with another who is in want or pain, so that his sufferings are a grief to us.

The early Christians recognized the fact that they were God's trustees of that they had, and that the poor and needy, his afflicted children, had a right to share in their abundance. They made the communion of saints a real and tangible practice as much as a doctrine to be professed. The principles of Christianity are no way changed since then. Like its divine author, it is the same yesterday, to-day and forever.

The man who contents himself with an attendance at a Sunday service, heedless of his brethren who lie in suffering and in poverty about his doors, offers no worship undefiled to God, however loud his prayers or sanctimonious his mien. Zaccheus, the publican who gave half his goods to feed the poor and restored fourfold when perchance he had done one wrong, was more acceptable to the Master than the most learned scribe or the most punctilious pharisee who held him in contempt.

Nor is it enough to relieve such distress as thrusts itself upon our notice. He who would worship God aright must carry with him from the sanctuary that spirit which will lead him as a labor of love, and at the cost of self-denial, even when he is weary from his day's work, to seek out the unfortunate; to visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction, when their needs are sorest, and thus become a messenger of God, a very angel of relief to those whose Father and whose God the Lord vouchsafes in an especial sense to be. There are none who by such zealous seeking as love prompts will fail to find some suffering to relieve, some sorrow to assuage, some loneliness to cheer, some heart, broken, bowed down and almost crushed, to strengthen by their Christian sympathy around their homes. and there are none above the condition of actual want who cannot give something to or do something for another, and even these can give their sympathy and do many a little act of personal service which will be very precious to the sorrowful and shall in no wise escape his eye who seeth all.

It will suffice for our present consideration of the outward duties of benevolence, these manifestations of good will from heaven to men, shining out in the world through the agency of the citizens of the heavenly city upon earth, if I remind you that they are to be done solely for Christ's sake and in his name as unto those he loves, whom he has left in charge of those who owe unto him not only all of earthly good they have, but the rich blessings of his spiritual gifts as well, yea their own souls, if we would have them constitute a daily worship, a loving service, well pleasing in his sight.

There must be no seeking of the praise of men. There must be no sounding of a trumpet. There must be no gratifying of a subtle vanity, or a more subtle love of self. There must be no more man love for his own sake, but the love of man for God's sake and the conscious acting as Christ's almoner, God's minister. There must be no admixture of any earthly thing in this service if we would have it a pure worship, a worship undefiled. Here, as in all things else, the motive only counts with God, and where this is pure love of God, where it is alive and active and growing in the heart, the Christian needs no urging to this blessed work. The busiest hands and heads find time, the poorest ways and means to labor thus for him they love, and when they present themselves within God's courts upon his holy day their prayers and alms and deeds of love go up together to the throne of grace, offered as a memorial to God by him who is the great high priest in heaven, together with his ceaseless intercessions for the sons of men.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

The Dedicatory Sermon Preached by Bishop Dubs in Albina Last Night.

The Evangelical church of Albina was completed some time ago, but was not dedicated then for the reason that it was desired that Bishop Dubs should be present and dedicate the church. Rev. C. C. Poling first visited Albina and gathered together the scattered members of that denomination about two years ago. It then numbered eight members, but by constant effort on the part of Rev. Poling a church was organized and a building commenced. The membership now numbers over thirty, and they have a neat church edifice, situated on two lots. The indebt

TROUBLE IN THE [illegible]

Woodburn of Nevada Develops Power as a Debater.

THE COBDEN CLUB IN AMERICA.

The Discussion Winds up With a Sweeping Defeat, in Which the Lie is Freely Passed—An Abundance of Banter.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The house went into a committee of the whole on the [illegible] bill.

Bland, of Missouri, bitterly opposed the protective system, and denied that it was the cause of the progress of the country. It was weighed against pools and trusts, which he denounced as evils directly traceable to the tariff.

Woodburn, of Nevada, controverted the claim of the democrats that they were the friends of the laboring man, and cited the fact that the democratic party, on coming into their entry into power by cutting down the salaries of 845 government employes, including their secretary of the treasury, from $8,000 to the pay of laborers at the San Francisco custom house, and that their secretary of the navy had seen fit to pare down the salaries of the bod carriers at the Mare Island navy yard. He proceeded to make a speech bitterly denunciatory to the policy, which he said was outlined by the Mills bill, of surrendering American markets and American industries to the free traders of Great Britain. Directing his attention to the Cobden Club, Woodburn said it was an association of British manufacturers for the avowed purpose of destroying the protective tariff system of America and to facilitate the sale of British goods in American markets. It had established agencies in New York and Chicago for the distribution of British free-trade documents in the political canvass of this country. On its roll of membership appeared the names of dukes and earls, marquises and lords, peers and counts and princes. He held in his hand a list of the members of the Cobden Club on January 1, 1888, and on the back of the book of record was the motto of the club, "Free Trade; Good Will Among Nations," and "God Save the Queen."

AMERICANS WHO ARE MEMBERS.

He proceeded to read the list of members and caused much amusement by sandwiching the names of untitled American republicans between those of earls and dukes. The essential qualification of membership was, he said, that the applicant for admission should be either a manufacturer or a politician. On the list of members he found the names of Senators Beck and Vance. Wilkinson Endicott, Jr., of Boston, Mass., a civil service officer of this republic, was admitted to membership. This ought to create no surprise, for if common rumor reported him aright, he had admitted no visitor to escape without inflicting on him an essay on the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon ancestry, and the aristocratic color of his Puritanical blood.

Thomas F. Bayard was on the roll of honorary members. Recently, when Chamberlain, in a speech in England, mentioned the name of Bayard, the cheers of the audience drowned the voice of the orator. From this (Bayard's) acts and utterances, a stranger unacquainted with our forms of government would be justified in concluding that he was acting in the dual capacity of American secretary of state and British envoy extraordinary.

Wm. R. Morrison was a member of the club. Was it a wonder that he was continually tinkering at tariff revision in the interest of Great Britain, that resulted always in stagnation of business, in labor conflicts, strikes, begot violence, and deprived him of his seat in congress?

Last, but not least, on the Cobden club roll membership was that elite and haughty parliamentarian, who possessed the ability God-like power of shaping the legislation of this country, the present speaker of the house, John Griffin Carlisle, who was comparatively a young member, having been elected in 1883.

These were a few of the names of members who had combined to conquer and subdue American energy and enterprise. They shone out on the face of Cobden club list like apples of gold in pictures of silver.

AN UNFORTUNATE INTERRUPTION.

Bynum inquired whether Garfield had been a member of the club.

Woodburn replied in the negative.

Bynum—Is not Murat Halstead, the brother of Senator Sherman, a member of it?

Woodburn (holding up the list)—There is not a republican to-day in public life on the roll of membership of the Cobden club. [Applause.]

Bynum denied that the list was a true one.

Woodburn replied that it was a true one the last one published.

Bynum—Then those names have been removed.

Farquhar, of New York—By what authority do you make that statement?

Bynum—Halstead is a member, because I have it from a member of the club.

Woodburn—Here is the record.

Continuing, Woodburn said it was strange that the roll of American noblemen did not contain the name of the democratic secretary of the treasury who, by a stroke of his pen had permitted a Canadian railway, subsidized by a foreign government, to carry freight and passengers across American lines, thereby crippling the railroads of America and depriving them of their ability to pay their just debts to the government.

TIM CAMPBELL, OF NEW YORK.

He was agreeably disappointed at finding among the names of American noblemen, the distinguished gentleman from New York, Hon. Tim. Campbell. That gentleman had once been a zealous protectionist, and in the trying moments when Morrison hull came up for consideration, he voted twice with the republican column. But his conversion was almost as miraculous as that of Saul of Tarsus. A sudden flash of light from the White house fell upon him, and a new faith was born within him. He recanted his errors, supplicated his party for a pardon, was baptized by Morrison in the waters of free trade, and with all the zeal of a new convert he, in substance, declared that he voted the third time the charm.

What he (Woodburn) said here he might be regarded as sounding from a tinkling cymbals, but, continued he, after a year of this body, he was prepared to say in the sense of duty to propound a question for their solution to the American people, for their serious answer—whether the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, the speakership of the American house of representatives, and membership in the Cobden club were consistent and compatible positions. [Laughter.] He was anxious to have it solved, for plausible reasons. He was anxious to have it solved, for plausible reasons. He was anxious to have it solved, for plausible reasons.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 7.

THE "BLAINE-OR-BUST" POLITICIANS.

It is plain that the "Blaine-or-bust" people, in spite of Blaine's repeated statements that he would not again be a candidate for the presidency, are determined to make every possible effort to force his nomination. They are doing this under cover of a pretense that there is a popular demand for Blaine which cannot be resisted, and that Blaine must at last yield to it. All the time, of course, they are doing their utmost to create this "popular demand" and get delegates committed to Blaine. Still, they do not yet declare that they are resolved to have Blaine in any event; they are working their scheme with as much diplomacy as possible and on this line are sowing equivocations with various speech; but it is evident they are going to make an effort to stampede the convention to Blaine and then assert that there was a call for his nomination that was positively irresistible. And they expect then to be able to bring him to accept.

This, but thinly disguised, is the purpose as set forth in the statements of B. F. Jones, chairman of the national republican committee, and Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York *Tribune*. Jones now says it is not true that Blaine will be on the ocean and out of reach of the telegraph when the Chicago convention is in session. This piece of information may almost be taken as an intimation that Blaine himself would be willing to withdraw his declination. Reid says: "The party is engaged in considering the names of other candidates who are offered under the prevailing volunteer system. If, after full consideration, it fails to find any other candidate about whose strength in the doubtful states it feels an equal degree of confidence, it may finally conclude, as Mr. Lincoln did, at a certain period of the war, that the volunteer business is played out, and that a draft must be ordered. The contingency may never occur, and at present it is certainly distant; but if it should occur, I believe the service of the republican party at this time to be, in the highest sense, the service of the country and see no reason why Blaine, more than any other citizen who has sought and received honors from his party, could or should be exempt from its draft. To refuse under such circumstances would, in fact seem not unlike desertion in the face of the enemy. If the presidency is not an office to be sought, as some say, it is certainly not one to be refused. I do not know any public man in the United States big enough to undertake to refuse the greatest office on earth without making himself ridiculous, or worse. So Chauncey Depew of New York says "Mark you, Mr. Blaine never said he would refuse the nomination; he merely said that his name would not be presented to the convention. If Mr. Blaine is drafted for service, so to speak; if his nomination is unanimous, I have no doubt that he will accept."

Now, if Blaine is to be a candidate, it is certain that this whole business has been wretchedly mismanaged. It certainly was not necessary to put it in a shape that would give his opponents opportunity to characterize his declination as a cheap trick, gotten up to call out a factitious demand for him, and to show the world that the republican party was wholly his own—"his horse, his ox, his ass, his anything." We believe that Mr. Blaine himself intended just what he said when he declared over his own signature, "My name will not be presented;" and this belief is confirmed by his statement to the correspondent of the New York *World*, in reply to a direct question, that he would not, "under any circumstances," stand again as a presidential candidate. "I could not," he said, "go through another contest, even with the certainty of the presidency at the end of it." "These," very truly says the *World*, commenting on the present disposition of certain president managers to make him a candidate in spite of himself, "These are not the words of a man who is 'playing possum' to secure a nomination, without seeming to seek it; nor is it the language of a man who feels himself to be in the robust physical condition that Mr. Blaine's superserviceable friends protest that he is."

Mr. Blaine has formally withdrawn his name; he has declined to be a candidate again, and it does not comport with the dignity of the republican party to run after him with its supplication to reconsider and accept. Nor was there ever any better place and time than here and now to repeat the inquiry:

When went there by an age since the great flood
But it was famed for more than for one man?

HEARING FROM HOME.

The trouble of the Cleveland-Carlisle-Mills grand combination troupe about their tariff bill deepens. Democratic members from various states are hearing from their constituents. The result is that an increasing number of democratic members want the bill modified so as to continue protection to special interests of their respective districts. Thus, Tarsney, of Michigan, is a democrat and has heretofore favored the bill. But he has heard from his constituents, and now gives notice of an intention to move for amendments, so as to continue protection to salt and lumber, the special products of his district. A democratic member from Massachusetts desires that the rate of duty on steel blooms shall be increased; the bill reduces it. His desire is stimulated by the fact that some of his constituents are producers of steel blooms. Foran of Ohio, whose district has large manufacturing industries of various kinds, cannot support the bill at all in its present form, and his democratic colleagues of the same state, representing wool-growing districts, all stand with him. Ermentrout of Pennsylvania, also a democrat, at one time was inclined to support the bill, but he, too, has "heard from home," and now says he cannot vote for the bill unless it shall first be amended so as to save the industries of his district. The Louisiana members are still nervous about sugar and rice, fearing that if they vote for the bill as it now stands an irresistible demand will then arise for putting sugar and rice on the free list. Democratic opposition to the bill is believed to be much stronger and more formidable, on the whole, than when the bill was first reported, and its passage in its present form is now regarded by sagacious observers as beyond possibility.

The fact is, no principle at all beyond self-interest and local interest is recognized on this subject. There are large numbers of so-called tariff reformers, but each and every one wishes to save the industries of his own district. In a wider sense men who are free-traders in most things band together to save the special interests of their own section, as most of the Southern members have combined to continue protection to sugar and rice, while denying it to salt, lumber, flax and wool. Careful, however, as the Southern democrats are to look out for the interests of their own section in this matter, they do not fear the political consequences as Northern democrats do; since not a few of the latter find themselves face to face with the alternative either of voting against the bill or of retiring to private life, while the former know that the Southern system of ballot-boxing will return them, no matter what they do.

Thus, the Southern democrat isn't afraid of the political consequences, but the Northern democrat is. Therefore, when the latter's constituents remonstrate he thinks it good policy to take heed. This accounts for the increasing hesitation and dubiety reported among the democrats at Washington.

A New York daily recently reported that a common thief, who had snatched a scarfpin worth a dollar, was railroaded through court in a few days and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, while a saloon-keeper went free who had been arrested eighteen times in two years on charges of beating, assaulting and robbing women. But the latter, it was expressly stated, had "political influence," and boasted that he had "a pull" on the courts which would always shield him. Recently in Philadelphia John T. Stone, who embezzled $37,000 during a period of twelve years received a sentence of but two years' imprisonment.

OFFICE HOLDERS.

"What in the world," remarks the *Astorian*, "a man in good health and able otherwise to make a living wants of an office is one of the unexplained incidents of our daily life."

Sure enough; what does any intelligent man who is capable of a fixed purpose in life want of a petty political office? Even if he holds the office by life tenure he surely does not want it. A government clerk gets from $1200 to $1800 per year; the chief clerk of one of the departments gets $2500, but only an exceptionally competent man rises to be chief clerk, and comparatively few rise to the $1800 class. This is as high as a clerk can expect to rise in a life service, and to secure this reward he must do work that would easily insure him from $1800 to $2500 a year in private business, with unlimited personal independence in his private life and political action.

The sober, competent, faithful man cannot afford to be a government clerk even of the highest class. If the government position is dependent upon the rise and fall of parties, or the caprice of the head of his bureau, no competent man can afford to be a government clerk, for even under the legend of "Civil Service Reform; Public Office a Public Trust," more than 90 per cent of the federal office holders have lost their heads since Cleveland was inaugurated, including all who held offices that anybody wanted.

But there are more serious objections than these to becoming a petty office-holder. If you are a petty office holder at Washington you not only lose all social dignity and consideration, but you are subjected to a system of official espionage and quasi military surveillance on the part of your superiors that soon makes a manly man chafe, and turns a timid man into a subservient lackey. Personal independence is extinguished by official pressure, and political independence is instantly resented as a reason for removal if order for its repression is not instantly obeyed. Federal office holders in situations remote from Washington and the great cities are less subject to the galling persecution of brief authority, but even in Oregon every federal office holder feels that he is practically less a free American citizen in speech and action than he was before he took office. He is directly or indirectly made to pay more than his fair share of the campaign expenses of the party, and yet he has less freedom of speech and action than he had when out of office. The higher offices carry with them more social dignity, but they are relatively no better paid, and there is the same restiveness under the manacles and gags of office that canker if they do not absolutely corrupt the soul.

To illustrate what a Dead Sea apple a public office proves even in the hands of a man of superior ability and of unusual success in securing and retaining office for many years, let us glance at the career of General N. P. Banks, who has just ceased to be United States marshal for Massachusetts. Banks in his youth had been a mill hand and an iron worker, but he had a fine voice and considerable talent as an extemporaneous speaker. The workingmen picked him up during the "Know Nothing" excitement and sent him to congress, where he served two terms, being elected speaker in 1857. Then he was governor of Massachusetts three years; then he was major-general of volunteers from May 16th 1861 to August 24th 1865. Then he was sent to congress where he remained until 1873. Then President Hayes made him United States marshal, and he held the office until last month. This is the record of a man who since 1854 has been continually in office. He started out with excellent gifts for success; he was a handsome man, and a very popular orator; his temper was genial; he had no principles that were not self-adjustable to any change of political wind in his party, and he was so complaisant in his public speeches to Cleveland that the great national headsman decapitated him at last more in sorrow than in anger, and it is said would not have cut off his head at all had it not been that Congressman Patrick Collins, the representative of the Irish Cleveland and Sullivan democracy of Boston, insisted upon it. Banks is nearly 72 years old; he retires from office without a dollar; he has won no honors save of the transient sort; he is to-day a clever, genial charming old gentleman, whom everybody likes to hear speak at a club dinner, but he is out of office at last; out of pocket, and will soon be out of mind.

That is the record of a life-long office-seeker and very successful office-winner and office-holder. Measured by his remarkable personal advantages, his very considerable administrative capacity, his talent for public speaking and his superior ability to make and keep friends among all classes of people, Gen. Banks could hardly have failed to achieve success in any legitimate calling he had adopted, but he threw away this flattering business opportunities and followed politics and office-holding as a life career. He succeeded better than the vast majority of his fellows and his so-called success is a miserable failure, for it leaves him a stranded political wreck at 72 years of age, out of pocket, out of luck and too old to do anything but bravely turn his face to the wall and whistle courageously as he waits for death to call him to a land where there are no offices nor office-holders and no "civil service reform."

A democratizing influence of political office holding is that ten years of it unfits a man contentedly to pursue any other calling. He is like a man who speculates in Wall street for several years, until suddenly there comes a frost, a killing frost, and nips his root. Does the bankrupt speculator leave "the street?" Seldom for any length of time. He either becomes a curbstone broker or a curbstone loafer. So with an old-time office holder; he is never weary of trying to get back into office; and if he cannot do that he becomes a pot-house politician or a government claim agent. One of the saddest sights in Washington is the presence of so many men of considerable talents, who once were congressmen or high officials in the government service and now flit about Washington in the seedy shape of a hungry and not seldom thirsty claim agent or obsequious pointer dog for the lobby.

We have in mind a lawyer who left a good practice to become a member of congress. He served eight years in congress; he was sober, industrious, energetic, incorrupt, and served with fair credit; but when he came home his law practice had dwindled away, so he sold out his little property, went to Washington and became a claim agent. He was an honest man, and, of course, he could not succeed to his satisfaction, so he is back again in New England working hard to regain his practice. His eight years of service in congress were an absolute loss to him that he can never regain; he lost his practice; he gained no additional home reputation by his federal service. These eight years of service bestowed upon his profession would have grounded him firmly in an excellent practice, and secured him against the necessity of senseless toil to his declining years.

The popular itch for office holding is as inexplicable as the popular passion to see one's name in print, which is so universal that even the most miserly of men are sometimes weak enough to give a reporter a handful of peanuts, or send the managing editor a big red apple of an insidiable box of shepherries. There is a graphic picture from the N. Y. *Tribune* of the condition of the crowd of office holders that have lost their heads in the custom house under the merciless guillotine of Collector Magone:

"Old men are turned out to walk the streets and grieve themselves into charitable graves. They have learned nothing, know nothing beyond the routine of daily duty. Their smartness, energy, ambition are all gone. No business man will give them desk room.

What kind of a career is this for a warm blooded, talented, ambitious youth? A fair salary for a few years; then paralysis, mental and physical. Better let a young man assume the presidency of a peanut stand, better let him rule the roost in a coffee and cake freight car than run to seed in the service of a political machine."

MIGRATORY MOVEMENT.

From France and the south of Europe our country has never received considerable accessions to its population. Of the Italians who do come a large proportion, after a little time, return to their native country. Most of the permanent emigration from Italy appears to be directed to South America, especially to the republic of La Plata. The French have never emigrated in great numbers, and lack of the migratory instinct is one of the causes that made France fall behind England in the matter of colonial development during the period of discovery and exploration throughout the globe. The population of France is now just about stationary; that is, it neither increases nor decreases. For, though the towns and cities increase, the population of the rural districts decreases in just about the same proportion.

Emigration from Spain is very small. From Portugal a few thousand annually depart, mostly for Brazil. But the movement from the countries of Northern Europe is steady and large, presenting a striking contrast to that from the countries of the south. Thus, from 1880 to 1883 nearly 100,000 persons left Norway, and a greater number departed from Sweden. From Germany from 1871-83 there went beyond seas 1,413,000, and of them 1,349,000 went to the United States, and of every 1000 emigrants 955 go to the United States.

Great changes are going on among the population of Great Britain and Ireland. It is shown that in each division of Great Britain there has been an increase of population in every successive census, but in Ireland every enumeration from 1851 has shown a diminution. In 1861 the population of Ireland was estimated at 5,175,000, and now is at 4,853,000, and this decline in the island as a whole arises from a diminution in nearly every part. The births have always exceeded the deaths, but the balance has been more than taken away by emigration. The civic population is not one-fourth of the whole, instead of being two-thirds, as in England. The inhabitants of Ireland not Irish-born are relatively very few, but they have been steadily increasing, while the inhabitants as a whole have been diminishing. There are now three times as many English and Scotch and more than four times as many foreigners in Ireland as there were in 1841.

Among recent deaths is that of Rev. Edward Thring, the most conspicuous English school teacher since the days of Thomas Arnold. In an address, written for and read before the teachers' association of Minnesota, he said: "Like all other high arts, life must have free play or there can be no teaching." "Teachings and examinations are deadly enemies as soon as examinations cramp the liberty necessary for teaching." "A few fragments of knowledge, acquired at a cost of blunted hope, and loss of power, and false ideas of life, and no skill, and no eye for skill, are not worth the cost."

"In a busy democratic century, which will be satisfied with nothing short of universal education—a century, too, which has seen a greater expansion of the facts which make up the sum of human knowledge than all previous ones put together—the educational problem takes new forms, and we cannot rightly deal with it unless we have regard to its actual data."

All are to be taught.
And knowledge is infinite.
And life is short.
And average brains are weak.
And few have time to spare.
And time is short even to them.

"To grapple with this problem, we must first smash up the the idolatry of knowledge,' and let the aim of our education be primarily to call out thought and strengthen mind."

The late Dr. Clemence A. Lozier, dean of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, who died on the 26th ult., was a woman of high professional skill and learning. She was graduated from the New York Central Medical College at Syracuse in 1853 at the age of 41, and at once began practice as a homeopathic physician and surgeon at New York. A course of medical lectures in her own parlors led to the founding in 1863 of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. She gave the institution $25,000, and took the position of clinical professor of diseases of women and children without pay, and thus earned the honor of establishing the first woman's medical college in the state. As late as 1860 there was in existence in Illinois a secret society among physicians which devoted itself to discouraging women from entering the medical profession. In England and France women physicians, after a bitter battle, have fought their way into professional recognition and public respect, but in Germany the road to success as a general practitioner is full of difficulty for a woman.

The government has prosecuted the rector and wardens of the church of the Trinity church, New York, for importing under contract from Great Britain, in violation of national laws, Rev. E. Walpole Warren to preach in that church. There can be no question but that the contract labor law was violated in this case. Its terms are explicit. It is neither equivocal nor vague. It expressly declares it to be unlawful:—

For any person, copartnership or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, under contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, . . . to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States.

Eastern Oregon may well ask whether it is a good way to get the Columbia river opened to send a man to congress who is a devotee of the administration whose head has stopped all work during a year past on the river by a pocket veto of the river and harbor bill.

NEW TO-DAY.

H. H. HILDEBRAND.
Prescription Druggist, 3d and Morrison. Telephone 498. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

FABRE---OCCIDENTAL,

WOMEN'S NIGHT SCHOOL
Multnomah Block, S. E. cor. Fifth and Morrison sts. Open every evening. Under the auspices of the Portland Women's Union. 27a*tf1m

FWSAL BEN. ASS. COMPANY

BUSINESS PROPERTY.
A FULL LOT AND TWO-STORY BRICK ON west side Front street, between Main and Madison; can be made to pay from 8 to 9 per cent, net by a small outlay. CLAYTON & OLIVER,
7m18*1 163 Second street.

$5.00 REWARD.
I will pay the above in the person returning my Ring Charles spaniel dog (color black, with tan colored legs,) to corner Second and Morrison sts., to-day.
1t ARTHUR KOHN.

MEETING NOTICES.

To Carpenters and Builders.—Local Union No. 190, Carpenters and Joiners, will hold an open meeting at their hall, cor. Park and Madison sts., on Wednesday evening, May 9th, at 7:30 P.M. All interested in nine-hour movement and other labor questions are cordially invited to attend.
COM.

Hall of Industry Lodge No. 8, A. O. U. W., N. W. corner First and Taylor sts.—Meets every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Members, as well as all visiting brothers, are requested to be present this Monday evening without fail. T. A. WISEMAN, Recorder.

Willamette Lodge No. 8, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Members and sojourning brethren invited.
W. S. WARD, Sec.

Annual Meeting Franklin Building and Loan Association.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Franklin Building and Loan Association will be held at the office of the Association, No. 49 Washington street, Portland, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 8th day of May, 1888, at the hour of 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of canvassing vote for Directors and Auditors, and to hear reports of officers; and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before said meeting. The election of the Directors and three Auditors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said association from 2 until 8 P. M. of said day.
J. T. STEWART, Secretary.

Ivanhoe Lodge No. 10, K. of P.—Regular convention at Castle hall Monday evening, May 7, at 8 o'clock. Full attendance requested for the transaction of important business.
P. H. MARTIN, C. C.
W. G. GORE, K. of R. & S.

Exempt Firemen's Association.—Special meeting this Monday evening at 8 o'clock.
J. O'CONNOR, Secy.

DIED.
At his home in Washington county, Oregon, May 6, Solomon Richardson; in the 75th year of his age.

FUNERAL NOTICE.
Minerva Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F.—Members will assemble at their hall Tuesday at 1 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Wm. Stubbe. By order
H. CLAUSSEN, Sec.

The funeral of Cyril Lee, only child of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Marsh, will be held from the family residence, 419 H. street, East Portland, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Services at the grave private.

R. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers. LOWEST PRICES. 5 WASHINGTON ST.

NEW TO-DAY.

LOST—IN THE NEW PARK THEATER, OR on returning therefrom, Friday evening, a lady's scarf pin, a solid bar, in the center of the bar a shield, ornamented, and two pearls on each end. The finder will please leave same at the Ohman and receive reward. 1t

A REPLY.—I HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC that I have manhood enough to honor all just debts that I may at any time contract, and if B. Freiman will look out and pay his own debts he will have all he can attend to. HARRY SEAGER.
6m2* Ex-Chief Cook.

I DESIRE TO HEREBY STATE THAT THE article published in this morning's "Weinoste" in regard to the marriage of Dave Campbell and Mrs. M. H. Wilkerson is utterly false. (Signed)
May 6, 1888. JOHN GORMAN. 1t

$350 PER ACRE FOR 8 ACRES NEAR MT. Tabor; good house, barn and cistern, and commands splendid view. A bargain not met with every day. Chambers & McMaster, 216 1/2 First, P. O. Box 1

REWARD—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE paid and no questions asked for information leading to the recovery of the note stolen from Shaw & Co. Address or call on E. SHAW, East Portland. 7m6

GREAT EASTERN TEA CO., 223 FIRST AND 53 Washington st., undersell all others and give you a handsome present as well. Try our Lemon and Vanilla Extracts; strictly pure. 1t

STENOGRAPHER OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXperience wants position; good, general knowledge of business, especially lumber. Address A. L. SIEMONS, Tacoma, W. T. 1t

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ROOMS—NEW house, newly furnished throughout—at Mrs. Brainard's, 89 and 91 Seventh street, near Stark; inspection solicited. 25a*tf

DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR RENT, CENTRAL location; all modern improvements. Apply to W. J. J. ROBERTS, with Corbitt & Macleay, 64 and 66 Front street. 2m7*

$4500—FINEST BLOCK IN HOLLADAY ADdition, on Tenth street.
7m3* STORY & RUSSELL, 31 Stark st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE-PAINTER; ONE who understands paper-hanging; must be a good workman. Address Fred E. Kruse, Astoria, Or. (7m3

TWO-STORY HOUSE AND COTTAGE HALL street, $3500. Corner lot and cottage, Jackson street, $1300. L. E. THOMPSON & CO., 22 Oak st

HAY—A CHEAP LOT OF HAY FOR COWS and oxen; also some first-class timothy. Apply at Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. 120a*tf

ANY ONE HAVING PROPERTY FOR RENT, list with me. Close attention to business of this kind. G. W. Dustin, Real Estate, 8 Morrison st. (21a*tf

$2500—FULL BLOCK IN HOLLADAY ADdition, on Sixteenth street.
7m3* STORY & RUSSELL, 31 Stark st.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front room, also one back room, with use of bath; to gentlemen only. 251 West Park st., cor. B. 6m2*

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework and take care of children; references required. 174 Water st., cor. Hooker. 1t

WANTED—A GIRL OR WOMAN FOR HOUSEwork in a small family, a short distance out of Portland. Apply at 73 Sixth st., near Oak. 7m7f

WOOD—IF YOU WANT GOOD DRY FIR, oak or ash wood, go to the Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 180. 180*tf

WANTED—A BOY FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS old; one who lives with his parents; references required. Apply 76 First st., corner Oak. 1t

GIRL WANTED TO DO HOUSEWORK in a family of two; no children. Call at 215 Seventh street. 7m2*

DESIRABLE TENANT WANTED FOR DESIRable 9-room house; A1 location; rent reasonable. Address A. P. A., care Oregonian. 6m7tf

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES A SITUation to do housework or cooking. Inquire at 105 Fourth street, between F and G. 1t

WANTED—AT ONCE—GOOD UPHOLSTERER. Apply at furniture store, 207 Third street, between Taylor and Salmon. 7m3

LOST—A DIAMOND EAR-RING. THE FINDER will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the Oregonian office. 7m5*

WANTED—A GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at 232 Alder street, corner Tenth. 1t

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must go home at nights. Apply 247 Stark.

WANTED—A YOUNG NURSE GIRL; REFERences required. Apply at 227 Salmon st. 7m2

A SQUARE STEINWAY PIANO FOR RENT. Address B. C., care Oregonian. 1t

BARBER WANTED AT 301 FIRST STREET. 1t

HON. JOHN P. IRISH
Will discuss political questions at the following places and times. Everybody is invited to attend. Local committees requested to make provision for hall, etc.
Ashland.....Saturday, May 12, 8 P. M.
Jacksonville.....Monday, May 14, 1 P. M.
Grant's Pass.....Monday, May 14, 8 P. M.
Roseburg.....Tuesday, May 15, 8 P. M.
Further appointments will be announced hereafter.
A. BUSH,
Chmn. Dem. State Com.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
University of California.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES WILL commence JUNE 1st, 1888. For particulars address R. A. McLEAN, M. D., Dean, 603 Merchant street, San Francisco, Cal. 7m4-m&f:w2

Spring Sale of Plants.

We have now ready and offer for sale the Largest and Choicest stock of all varieties of Plants ever offered in this city, and at LOWER PRICES than ever before sold. To secure bargains you must call soon, as our stock must be disposed of at once.
PORTLAND CONSERVATORY CO.,
Intersection Fifteenth and G St. Car Lines.
OTTO FRANK, Florist.
Orders from the country solicited. 2m2 *m&th

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND PIANO
AT RESIDENCE.

We are instructed by Dudley Evans, Esq., to sell by Auction at the Residence, No. 55 South Front Street, corner of Sherman, on
MONDAY, MAY 7, AT 10 A. M.,
Grand Piano (Hazelton Bros.), Body Brussels Carpets and Bouquet Stands, Parlor Suit (7 pieces, finely upholstered), Walnut Bookcase, Center Table, Hall and Stair Carpets, Tapestry Brussels, Walnut Hall Rack, Walnut Extension Table, Dining Chairs, Sideboard, Walnut Bedroom Suits, Ash Suits, Mattresses, Bed Lounge, etc. Crockery, Glassware, Cooking Range and Kitchen Furniture, Garden Hose.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
—IN—
[illegible]

Block on Tenth st., directly west of Senator Mitchell's.....$4,500
Block on Ninth street.....3,500
8 lots on Twenty-first street.....1,800
3 lots and fraction on Sixteenth street.....1,500
3 lots and fraction on Fourteenth street.....1,800
1 lot on Seventh street.....700
Corner lot on Eighth street.....800
2 lots on Fourth and Clay.....2,000
2 lots on Fourth and Park and Grant.....2,000
This is all choice property, and is sold at exceptionally low prices.
STORY & RUSSELL,
No. 31 Stark Street.

No wonder! The above simpleton went to one of those shoddy clothing stores that keep open on Sundays, and bought an $8.00 summer suit. Now he's worn that suit just 13 days and it's worn out, and it was such trash that he took cold in it and has now a doctor bill to pay besides.

If Some of You
want good, honest value, we want you to see those suits we are selling now-days at
$15.00 to $20.00 a Suit.
They are all new shades in Cassimeres, Worsteds, Cheviots and Tweeds, and for Stylish Spring Suits they cannot be excelled.

OUR SPRING OVERCOATS
Are all in the latest shades of light and dark colors, and our low prices of $12.00 to $20.00 are selling them fast.

DRIVING DUSTERS.
100 Styles to select from in Mohairs, Alpaca, Linen, Serges, Twills, etc. Prices from $2.00 upwards. Come and see these Dusters. They cannot be excelled.

NECKWEAR.
100 DOZEN FINE SILK SCARFS at
25 CENTS EACH.
No old shop-worn stuff. New and choice patterns, and all good values and a real bargain for fine silk scarfs.

THE NEW MIKADO
Soft Pocket Hat, all colors, $1.00 each. By mail, 5 cts. extra. Send for one.

CLOTHIERS
Cor 2nd & Morrison STS

NEW TO-DAY.

CLAREMONT!

NO SWAMPS,
NO MALARIA,
HEALTH IS ALL!

Claremont is the finest "Fruit Farm" in Oregon. It contains 175 acres, upwards of fifty acres of which is in fruit.

This property is in a state of the highest cultivation, fine improvements, and is offered as an entirety or in tracts to suit. It pays large interest on the investment; is one-half mile distant from the east line of Belmont Park; will soon be within a few minutes' walk of the street cars, and to parties seeking a suburban home, with a certainty of a large increase in value in the near future, it offers a rare opportunity.

Prices range from $250 per acre. Terms, half cash; balance as per agreement.

Call on us and make an early selection.

J. FRED CLARK & SONS,
13 Stark St.
2m*tf

HENNELLY, FLYNN & CO.,
5 MORRISON STREET.
EAST SIDE.

$1750—10 ACRES ON SECTION LINE ROAD, 4½ miles east of river, with a good seven-room hard-finished bay-window cottage; small stable, large and small fruit, fenced and cross-fenced.

10 ACRES ON FOURTH STREET (EXTENDED) on line of proposed street car; surrounding property selling at a thousand per acre. This we will sell at a low figure, for cash. 6m8*

TO THE LADIES:
Being about to engage in Ladies' Furnishing and Fancy Goods trade at 102 First St., under the firm name of Greene & Walrath, we would call your attention to the fact that we intend doing a cash business. Realizing the advantage of ready money both to ourselves and the customer, we are positive that we can present better values than heretofore seen in this city.
Inviting an inspection, we are
Respectfully yours,
G. D. GREENE,
J. WALRATH.
Notice of our opening will be given through these columns. 6m3*

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Household Furniture.
We will sell at the residence, No. 20 Jefferson st., between First and Second,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 8th,
AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
Walnut and Ash Bedroom Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, Brussels Carpets, Pillows, Pictures, Walnut Center Table, Flower Stand, etc. Stoves, Crockery, two No. 8 Cook Stoves, and Kitchen Furniture.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

Established 1857.
J. C. CARSON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies.
Estimates and Price Lists on application. Country orders a specialty.
Factory and Salesroom, Weidler's Mill, Telephone No. 436.

PORTLAND Business College PORTLAND OREGON
Second and Yamhill Streets.
Young and middle-aged men and women educated for business pursuits in the shortest time consistent with thorough work and at the least expense. Private and class instruction, day and evening, in arithmetic, writing, correspondence, single and double entry bookkeeping, banking, shorthand, typewriting, business and legal forms, commercial law and all common school branches. Students admitted at any time. Catalogues on application. 2tf

TODAY.

An all-wool, 40-inch Dress Fabric, in newest check effects, for this season; not a thread of cotton in it; and only 39 cents per yard.

The season is fast approaching when Fabric Gloves will supersede Kid. We have about 50 dozen 4-button embroidered Kid Gloves, worth more money, which we will sell To-Day at $1 a pair.
No MORE THAN THREE pairs to a customer.

DECIDEDLY NEW AND CHOICE.
English Mohair white ground, with flowers in colors true to nature, some in point figure, with a rich lustre which cannot be put on a [illegible] fabric.

NEW FANS.
Folding and non-folding Japanese Fans, in cresent, oval and other novelty [illegible] Effect and finish are of a much higher order than is usual in such work, there being an entire absence of coarseness and indistinctness. Some are quite elaborate, fastened with silk cords and tassels. Prices are from 15 cents up, and 50 cents buys a small but very pretty fan.

We will show this day a New Line
PARASOLS
Commencing $1.25. Full Size Satin Parasols.

JACKETS,
WRAPS,
BEADED CAPES,
DUSTERS.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
S. L. N. GILMAN (GILMAN & CO.), Auctioneers.
42 First St., next corner of Ash.
Regular Auction Sales of Real Estate, Household Furniture and General Merchandise,
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 10 A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Household Furniture, etc.
TUESDAY, MAY 8th, at 10 o'clock,
At Salesroom, No. 42 First Street,
The Furniture of Residence.
Buyers will do well to attend.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE
—OF—
AUCTION SALE!
We are instructed to dispose of by auction, at the store taken for the occasion,
251 First St., bet. Main & Madison
THURSDAY, MAY 10, at 10 A. M.,
An elegant line of Household Furniture, Carpets, etc., comprising the furniture and fittings of residence, of which full particulars will be given in Tuesday morning's "Oregonian."
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.
Office, 1½ Washington Street.
Residence at the corner of Fifth and College streets.

T. J. O'CONNOR,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.
128 First, bet. Washington and Alder.
Auction sale of Real Estate, Furniture and General Merchandise, Horses, Buggies, etc. Regular sale days, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Representative in Congress,
BINGER HERMANN.
For Supreme Judge,
W. P. LORD.
For Prosecuting Attorney, Fourth District,
HENRY E. McGINN.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For State Senators:
J. C. CARSON, DONALD MACKAY,
JOSEPH SIMON, J. K. WAIT.
For Representatives:
R. P. EARI ABT, D. P. THOMPSON,
WM. M. LADD, W. T. HUZIE,
W. B. GILBERT, S. R. HARRINGTON,
J. J. FISHER, H. H. NORTHUP,
J. A. STROWBRIDGE.
For County Commissioners:
D. M. DUNNE, BEN P. SMITH.
For Sheriff,
PENUMBRA KELLY.
For County Clerk,
E. C. WHEELER.
For Clerk of Circuit Court,
JOHN R. DUFF.
For Recorder,
W. L. DUDLEY.
For Treasurer,
FRANK HANKENEY.
For Assessor,
GEORGE HAROLD.
For School Superintendent,
W. A. WETZELL.
For Coroner,
A. P. DELIN.
For Surveyor,
T. M. HURLBURT.
North Portland Precinct:
Justice of the Peace ..... John Phelan
Constable ..... Alex Keegan
South Portland Precinct:
Justice of the Peace ..... B. B. Tuttle
Constable ..... S. Simmons
East Portland Precinct:
Justice of the Peace ..... J. E. Mayo
Constable ..... Frank Buchtel

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. JOHN M. GEARIN, Democratic candidate for Congress, and Hon. G. M. MILLER, Prohibition candidate for Congress, will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places. Those points marked below with a star are not included in Mr. Miller's appointments as having already spoken at some of these points and his absence to attend the national prohibition convention at Indianapolis making it impossible to reach the others at the dates named. Local committees are requested to see that suitable arrangements are made in regard to providing a hall and accommodations for speaking:

PLACE.	DATE.	TIME.
*Prineville	Monday, May 7	2 P.M.
*Cascade Locks	Wednesday, May 9	8 P.M.
Oregon City	Thursday, May 10	2 P.M.
Salem	Thursday, May 10	8 P.M.
Albany	Friday, May 11	8 P.M.
*Eugene City	Saturday, May 12	2 P.M.
*Oakland	Monday, May 14	1:30
*Roseburg	Monday, May 14	8 P.M.
*Grant's Pass	Tuesday, May 15	2 P.M.
*Jacksonville	Wednesday, May 16	8 P.M.
*Ashland	Wednesday, May 16	1:30
Newport	Thursday, May 17	8 P.M.
Corvallis	Friday, May 18	2 P.M.
Independence	Saturday, May 19	2 P.M.
Dallas	Saturday, May 19	8 P.M.
McMinnville	Monday, May 21	8 P.M.
Lafayette	Monday, May 21	1:30
Hillsboro	Tuesday, May 22	2 P.M.
East Portland	Wednesday, May 23	8 P.M.
*St. Helens	Thursday, May 24	8 P.M.
*Albina	Friday, May 25	8 P.M.
*Astoria	Saturday, May 26	8 P.M.
*Marshfield	Tuesday, May 29	8 P.M.
*Corvallis	Friday, June 1	8 P.M.
*Portland	Saturday, June 2	8 P.M.

Gov. PENNOYER will speak with Mr. Gearin at Portland, The Dalles, Oregon City, Salem, Astoria and Portland, at the hour named in the above list.
A. BUSH, Chairman Dem. State Central Com.
S. W. BROWN, Chmn. State Prohibition Com.

OREGON HOTEL.

This house has reopened under the management of Mrs. Higgins (formerly of the California House) and no pains will be spared to make the traveling public a comfortable home. The table supplied with the best the market affords. Corner North First and Davis, Portland, Oregon. 5m8

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 7.

LOCAL SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, May 6, 8:01 P. M.

Name of Station.	Height above sea level.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind in miles per hour.	Rainfall in inches and hundredths.	State of Weather.
Portland	200	29.84	56	NE.	00	00	Clear
Astoria	20	29.84	52	Calm	00	00	Clear
Walla Walla	1000	29.84	56	W	00	00	Clear
Lewiston	1000	29.82	60	S	00

...V.

...ieweat check effects. Just the thing ...t; and only 20 cents per yard.
TO-DAY ONLY.

...abric Gloves will supersede all others. ...dered Kid Gloves, worth ... a pair.
NO MORE THIS SEASON.

AND CHOICE.

...flowers in colors true to nature, and ...which cannot be put on a ... JUST IN.

...ANS.

...e crescent, oval and oblong shapes, ...d tints are of a much higher order ...an entire absence of ... colorings ...astened with silk cord ... a few ... ...50 cents buys almost any of these.

S. Lipman & Co.

...SCLS.

...25. Full Size Satin, A ... Colors.

...ED CAPES, DUSTERS.

THE GREATEST ...

...ever given in Dry Goods in Portland will be offered

To-Day and Monday,

AT THE ...

SEE OUR LIST OF BARGAINS:

Bargain No. 1.
Ladies' Pure Silk Taffeta Gloves, 2c pair, worth 50c.

Bargain No. 2.
Ladies' Undressed Kid Gloves, $1.0 pr. pair, worth $1.75.

Bargain No. 3.
Ladies' Fine Ribbed Jersey Summer Vest, 35c, worth 50c.

Bargain No. 4.
Ladies' Fine Balbriggan Vests, 50c, worth $1.00.

Bargain No. 5.
No. 22 All-Silk Ribbon, Plain and Picot edge, 20c per yard, worth 50. Also No. 16, same, 25c per yard, worth 45c.

Bargain No. 6.
Ladies' Silk Ribbed Hose, solid colors, 60c per pair, worth $1.25.

Bargain No. 7.
Ladies' Jerseys, warranted fast black, in braided and fancy vest fronts, not worth $1.50.

Bargain No. 8.
Zephyr Shawls, all colors, very elegant, 75c, worth $1.25.

Bargain No. 9.
Satin Coaching Parasols, elegant natural handles, $1.00 each, worth $1.50; also plaid and stripes. Same in fancy colors, $1.75, worth $2.50.

Bargain No. 10.
White Dress Goods in Satin Stripes and Plaids, 10c per yard, worth 15c.

Bargain No. 11.
100 pieces of Zephyr Dress Suitings, 36 in. wide, 15c per yard, well worth 25c. Quantity to each customer unlimited. This is by odds the greatest bargain ever offered in the city.

Bargain No. 12.
Elegant Line of Twilled French Satines, 16⅔c per yard, worth 25c.

We are constantly receiving Bargains every day from the East. All our goods are marked in plain figures, and the prices we give and quote cannot be fairly given by any other house in Portland. Country orders for any of the above goods or anything in our line will receive prompt attention.

NINE CENT STORE,
133 Third St., Masonic Building
D. SHANAHAN.

FOR ASSESSOR,
Regular Republican Nominee,
GEORGE HAROLD.

FOR CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT,
Regular Democratic Nominee,
CHAS. J. CHRISTIE.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER,
Regular Republican Nominee,
W. L. DUDLEY.
1m tf

FOR COUNTY CLERK,
Regular Republican Nominee,
E. C. WHEELER.

SALAMANDER FELTING COMPANY
Manufacturer of Asbestos Sheet Cutting, Jointing, Hair Non-Conducting Coverings, Lime Felt Pipe, etc. J. MALLETT, Agent. Office 148 Front street. P. O. Box 550, Portland, Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Room 9, Portland Savings Bank Building (corner Second and Yamhill Sts.)
T. J. KANE, Chairman.
2Saf

...One Mean.

...MONDAY, MAY 7.

...LEVICE WEATHER REPORT.
...PORTLAND, May 6, 8 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Dir.	State of Weather
...	...	...	...	...	...

...Local Report.

Name.	Time of Arrival.	Time of Sailing.	Wind.	Weather.
...	...	...	...	...

...Total excess ... since Jan. 1, 1888.

...MAY'S WEATHER.

...Indications for the ... May 8, 4 A. M. May 7, for ... Fair weather ... Light, variable winds, ...

...PASSENGER LISTS.

...OVERLAND.

...Shasta Limited—Passed Huntington: ... Cole and wife, J. P. Tufts, J. H. ... W. Westerholm, J. L. Mc... Young and wife, J. F. Rob... F. M. Churchill, J. F. ... Lewis, E. Van Bu... Wells, G. L. ... Chas. ... and family, V. G. ... A. Lake and family, ... Green, ... Fry, Col. ... Buchanan, John Mc... Miss K. ... and Mary Inmar...

...California—Passed Medford: ... Powell, S. Martin, W. H. ... Brown, W. H. Howth, ... Howland, M. Schultz and ... Baker, Mrs. F. A. ... Mrs. Elijah, Mrs. J. ... Beamoosek and ... G. S. Beamoosek and ... F. D. Smith, A. ... Westberby, F. ... Peters, C. S. ... Charles Nguber, ... George H. Durham, ... H. Bachman, ... S. D. Smith, ... Mrs. Cary, H. ... and forty-...

...LOCAL LABOR TO-DAY.

...Plastering of Dudley Evans' Son, ... by Gilman & Co.

...BRIEF MENTION.

...is now the thing. ... for fresh ... by Thurs... ... which is season... ... First street. ... weather, with new stars, in ... Theel. ... Call ... and 2d. ... The finder will be ... returning it to THE OREGO... ... Second street. ... arrange for an im... ... on the East? ... Line ... First street. See him ...

...Interesting ... the self-playing Aolian ... called "Virtuoso," "General Bon... and is grand and difficult can ... by using the pedals. The key... ... by players as an accompani... Ladies & Chase carry these or... ... Curtains by the yard, 10c, ... by window curtains, taped edges, ... curtains in pairs of seven yards ... $5, $7.50, $8.00, $12.50, white ... from the country will re... Mcallen & McDonnell. ...

...TO CAPITALISTS.

...In search of a sound and valuable in... ... to correspond with have an opportun... ... the only, to purchase 1,280 acres ... farming land in one block, beauti... three miles from Eugene City and ... from Irving railway station. ... to the Moor farm, is all ... fine orchard ... and other improvements. For ... apply to or address Sam'l Case, Near... ... or to Dr. Norman, 187 Fourth ... Or.

...The Best Complexion. ... perfectly harmless and is a most ... Try it once and you will be ... Co., druggists, Second and Mor...

...Congratulations you Jim on your ac... to the membership of the New York— ...

...The "Domestic" stands at the ... at Gordon's machine store, 107 ...

...Harper's Magazine, for May at Ed. ... Washington street.

...Suits made from $20; pants from $5. Nicoll ... Third street.

...BUSINESS ITEMS.

...Tuttle's, 167 First. ...

...George M. Parker, 131 ...

...Rooms in Abington ... Washington and Stark. ...

...The Vienna. ... for Luncheon and Oysters. ...

...Bauer & Jorgensen, ... Bottlers for Jos. Schlitz ... Weinhard Lager Beer. ...

...Chapped Hands ... by Pond's Extract; sold ... wrapper and trademark. ...

...Advice to Mothers. ... should always be ... the child, soft... ... allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is ... for diarrhœa. Price, 25 cts. a bottle. ...

...You can purchase the best teas, ... and extracts for the least money ... at the Great Eastern ... 225 First street and 33 Wash... By dealing with us you save ... sell middle men. Fully 20 ... to heads of families. Special ... to hotels and restaurants. ...

...I Am Happy ... having secured a further ... years, Harrison's Sewing ... will remain in the future, as in the ... headquarters for the machine busi... Agency for the Domestic, ... and Standard sewing machines, nee... parts, in fact everything per... all kinds of sewing machines. ... motive in the ... to preserve the popu... Thanking the ... I remain, respectfully, ... WINNE, Proprietor. ...

...Use the Celebrated Cuticura Soap, ... for Cuticura; ... Cuticura; ... gave them Cuticura. ...

...Wanted, to purchase horse for Custoria; ... Custoria; ... the thing to Custoria; ... the gave them Custoria. ...

...Use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, ... Cures Consumption, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections. Sold by druggists. ...

...Wanted—Agents to sell the Improved Common Sense Family Scale. Weighs from ... to 24 ounces. Sells at sight. Every family buys one. Call at 24 Sherlock building, Morrison street, between Third and Fourth

LIFE'S BURDEN.

BY "THE COUNTESS."

"Come," said Fame, stretching out a firm, strong hand,
Powerful to rule and to command.
"Come, I will help you up the toilsome way,
Where fail so many climbing day by day!"

The woman, grieving, sadly turned aside.
"Alone! To climb that rugged way!" she cried.
"To leave all those who love me far behind!
Could that be grateful, then, to them, or kind?"

"What matters kindness to those lowly minds,
Untaught, unlearned, coarse as those of hinds?"
Laughing, Fame replied: "Know, when I am kind,
I bid my followers leave all else behind."

The woman stood, with doubtful eyes and wet;
"They may be coarse," she said, "and yet—and yet—
They love me well, and just because they're old,
I could not leave them so for Fame, nor gold."

"Enough!" cried Fame, and coldly turned away;
"But yet, I think, will come another day,
When you will call, and it will be too late;
There comes but once a chance to conquer Fate."

Alone, the woman sighed: "Ah, me! held fast
By simple ties that will not, cannot last!
How can I rise without leaving them behind?
Yet how leave them, unless to Duty blind?"

BLONDE AND BRUNETTE.

N. Y. Sun.

Webster defines a blonde to be "a person of very fair complexion, with light hair and light blue eyes." A brunette, according to the same authority, is "a girl or woman with a brown or dark complexion." The latter definition is hardly exhaustive enough, according to a consensus of authority of beauty in this city. The perfect brunette should have dark hair, dark eyes and dark skin, and no one color should predominate markedly over the other. Perfect types of either the blonde or brunette are extremely rare. The blonde is the product of the temperate or frigid zones, while the brunette is born usually under a burning sky. There are, however, occasional exceptions to this rule. The most perfect specimens of the pure blonde type were those Grecian women of whom old Homer sang—the Xanthos, or yellow-haired blondes. The perception of color in the history of man's experience had been a growth. The color of the Greek hair alluded to no doubt was that rare auburn, which is sombre in the shade, but which glints like burnished gold or copper in the sunlight. But all reliable modern authorities are united in the opinion that there must be more or less of approximate color in the skin, eyes and hair to produce the highest type of blonde or brunette. Mrs. Joseph Ely, who had been called the most beautiful woman in New York city, is a fair example of the ideal blonde. She has perfect skin, pure white; golden hair and sapphire blue eyes.

There is a type of women with light brown hair, green, gray or blue eyes, that are classed as mixed. If the skin is lighter than the hair or eyes would warrant, the woman belongs to the mixed blonde type. If the skin is darker than the hair or eyes, she belongs to the mixed brunette. There are various classifications of blondes. Among these are the blonde cendre, or ash-colored skin. Mrs. Langtry is often alluded to as a blonde cendre, or cinder blonde. Another class is the olive blonde, whose skin is the color of pale olives. Another gradation is the sherry-colored blonde. Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox comes under this rating. The chestnut-blonde has a light skin, blue or gray eyes, and chestnut colored hair. This is the class to which Mrs. Frank Leslie belongs, and a very charming combination these colors make. The Irish blonde has dark hair, clear white skin, and gray or dark blue eyes, with black lashes. "The girl I left behind me" answers to this description.

Sometimes dark hazel eyes accompany other blonde requisites, and produce a striking facial effect.

There is still another class of blonde which might with truth be called the Vesuvian blonde. Reference has been made to this lovely creature in these columns before in connection with a curious phyological problem. This rare and radiant maiden whose flamboyant tresses are the *ne plus ultra* of vividness, has been apostrophized by the late Fitz Hugh Ludlow in the following words that burn:

All thy curls are winding stairs,
Where my passion nobly dares
To mount higher still and higher,
Though that staircase be on fire.

Miller Hagemen, President of the Contemporary Club of Brooklyn, is of the opinion that the color of the hair determines the style of beauty. Said he:

"The finest blood, other things being equal, tends to produce beauty, tends to clear itself in the skin, is subject to less disorder. The same quality which makes a woman of superior birth, also a woman of superior taste and breeding, also confers a superior physique, a more complete and perfect physical womanhood. Cold bleaches hair, heat blackens it. It is on this account that the women of the tropics are for the most part brunettes, while those of the colder climates are, as a rule, blondes, notably the Germans. The red-haired girl is the fiery product of these two extremes. High blood always brings that gloss upon the hair which imparts the ebony gleam to the tresses of the brunette and the light cloud-like beauty to the hair of the blonde.

There is a mixed type of beauty in the South known as the "chatagne." The prevailing color in the combination is hazel, or the color of the chinquapen nut.

The reporter found Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox in a cosey room in an uptown flat. A dainty little woman she proved to be, sitting in a blue plush armchair, with her round chin resting in her white hand. There is none of that fiery, untamed, Mazeppa-like suggestiveness in her personality which some of her poems indicate. On the contrary, she is a fair-skinned, brown-haired, ingenuous-looking little woman. She looks as though she could write a poem about Parnassus or Olympus, and then lay down her pen and go and mix a Xanthus mustard plaster with equal facility. Mrs. Wilcox is known as the sherry or angelica blonde. In the room also was Miss Fannie Edgar Thomas, a literary protege of Mrs. Wilcox. Miss Thomas comes within the class known as Irish blondes. She is dark-haired, dark-eyed and fair skinned. Both these ladies took a deep interest in blondes and brunettes. A running fire of comment was kept up by both the ladies. Miss Thomas said a curious fact about red-haired, brown-eyed blondes was that they freckle very easily, while the blue-eyed blonde was not so apt to become marked with those hateful little yellow patches. The woman with light hair and light eyes was apt to have a bad liver. Consequently she was put down as the dyspeptic blonde.

"There is a style of tropical beauty," said Miss Thomas, "which includes golden hair and creamy skin. An appropriate name for a woman with these characteristics would be the 'Azalea blonde.' A woman who should not be overlooked in this connection is she whose hair has become prematurely gray. She retains all her freshness and beauty of skin, and the brightness of her eye is undimmed. Suppose we call her the gray blonde! A society woman whose eyes and skin are dark and whose hair is very light is very apt to have made the acquaintance of a hair bleacher.

Mr. Thomas Titian Ochiltree told the reporter confidentially that his hair was the color that Titian loved to paint. There were sunset gleams in it. His were the auburn locks such as Nærea or Amaryllis loved to dally with. Lotta, the actress, had just such hair. Once in New Orleans, when Lotta had to leave town before her portrait was completed, Mr. Ochiltree, with the chivalry for which he has always been noted, volunteered to have the sheen of his beautiful Vesuvian-tinted locks transferred to Lotta's canvas; so that the actress's portrait now wears Mr. T. T. Ochiltree's hair. There are strange combinations in this weary world. The ex-congressman is known among his friends as the Vesuvian blonde par excellence.

A most striking and original type of beauty is that possessed by Mr. Robert F. Cutting. His is that delicate shade of color known as the "butter brunette." Behold, thou art fair, Robert. Thou hast doves' eyes within thy locks. Selah!

Mr. Ward McAllister, who once said that only 400 persons constituted the society of New York city, is denominated by Col. Titian Ochiltree as a "pancake 'alf and 'alf." As the pancake is apt to assume a sickly, pallid hue when cold, and as the colonel failed to state whether Mr. McAllister's complexion resembled a hot or cold pancake, a closer definition is awaited by his friends. Kismet!

When called upon by the reporter, Mr. Edward Harrigan wore an artificial complexion. He had various names for those shades of beauty which are not distinct types. He thought that "sarsaparilla blonde" or "terra cotta brunette" would hit somebody. There was a particular brown color about a traveling theatrical company when salaries were due and unpaid, which might be called the "oakum complexion," or the color of a bad orange. In his experience Mr. Harrigan had met with what he called the "freckled blonde." There was a most bewitching green type of beauty known as the "malaria blonde." This complexion was sometimes accompanied by the fever and ague. This was apt to be a shaking combination. Mr. Harrigan had seen a peculiar, greasy complexion in his travels. This type he thought could be found frequently in Brooklyn. He thought "oleomargarine blonde" would be sufficiently explicit a title for this style.

A CHICAGO ART FACTORY.

Forty Paintings an Ordinary Day's Work for One Man.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The workmen, or artists, as they preferred to be called, go to work with all the abandon and vigor of a house painter working by the job, not by the day. Everyone of them tosses one or two canvasses on the frame, souses a big house painter's brush in a pail of kerosene to clean it, and starts by putting in the sky. There are four or five pails of sky color already mixed. As the brush he uses is four or five inches wide, it takes from one to three minutes to put in the sky. In doing this he dips his brush perhaps into three or four different pails, and blends the tints together with a vigorous and deft series of strokes, all of which looks much easier than it is. Two or three smart sweeps of the brush, which has been dipped into a slightly darker shade, and the distant mountains are made. He then steps back and looks at his work. Time of the first heat, four minutes and a quarter.

He comes up smiling, making another draft on the sky pails, waves his brush with a horizontal swing, and a placid lake mirrors the misty mountains and summer sky. He steps back again and looks at the work. Time of last heat, forty-five seconds. A ten second wait is followed by another attack on the canvas. For a palette he has a table, on which are a dozen little heaps of paint all mixed ready for use. There are three or four tender greens, and an assortment of browns and yellows, with here and there a pile of pure colors. He stabs another big brush into a mixture of asphaltum and burnt sienna, which makes a warm, rich brown, and wildly smears it over the foreground, running up into the sky in spots. This is the dead color for the foliage and rocks. Then he goes into his corner to look at it again. Time of this heat, twenty-five seconds.

Stepping out he takes a large brush, the bristles of which are spreading apart, each hair standing out alone. One side of this is dipped into dark and the other into light green. A slight touch of this brush makes a limb, or two or three careless stabs create a tree, a brief spell of St. Vitus' dance action with it and a whole forest springs into existence. He plays a sort of brass drum obligato on the canvas, occasionally replenishing his tints from the palette, and the picture has all the foliage it can hold without running over the sides. Time of this heat, three minutes and a quarter. There is yet a broad expanse of brown foreground to be covered. The artist picks up a palette knife, scoops up a little paint here and there, and spreads it in picturesque angles over the lower corners of the painting, like a boy spreading jam on a piece of bread, and, lo, there are rocks enough to start a stone quarry. Time of the rock heat, thirty seconds.

The foliage brush is again brought into requisition, and, on being dipped into two or three tints, a gentle tattoo is played over and around the rocks, and, behold they are moss grown. Time of the moss heat, twenty seconds. But the foliage is standing without support. A smaller brush is picked out and dipped into dark paint. A succession of jerky, upward movements, and the trunks and limbs of the trees appear. A house is put on the banks, a lot of underbrush, a sail boat, a half dozen birds of assorted sizes, are all painted in less time than it takes to tell it. Time of the last heat, three and a half minutes; total time, fifteen and a quarter minutes. The painting is done.

Down stairs in the store and sales room the proprietor resumes his confidences while showing this or that "article" which stands high in popular esteem. "They are not painted on artists' canvas, as you see, but on ordinary sheeting, sized and primed. By getting a large quantity we get the stretchers pretty cheap—I won't say how cheap. Briefly, we can turn out a painting, nicely framed, for $1, though some are worth much more than that. Occasionally we have orders for something fine, and then one of my best men puts in a day and sometimes two days on one painting, but for ordinary work forty a day is about the correct thing. Artists, I find, are not much used here. They haven't dash enough, and want to stand and study effects, which takes too much valuable time. I have given work, though, to many good artists who find it pretty slow waiting for the public to buy, and are hard pushed for ready cash.

The Parson Yelled "Fire!"

Pittsburg Press.

They tell a story on an Alleghany preacher, which, to the best of my knowledge, has not as yet been in print. It occurred on a very warm day last summer, and the congregation was drowsy. The preacher was a long talker, and after his sermon had been spread out over the better part of an hour, the congregation was drowsier. Heads began to drop on the respective chests thereunto appertaining, and long, deep breathing became noticeable in various parts of the church.

Then the preacher began to lower his voice gradually. Step by step he reduced his elocution from a fortissimo tenor to a low, soothing bass, until eventually his voice died out altogether. He looked carefully over the congregation. All was still as death. No one stirred. All were nodding. Then the optics of the indignant servant of the Lord filled with gore.

He leaned over the pulpit—away over—waited an instant in that position, and then suddenly yelled "Fire! fire!" in a voice which sent its reverberations through every nook and corner of the edifice. That brought the congregation to life as though a bomb had burst under them. One old deacon jumped up and yelled:

"Where? Where?"

That's where the gag came in, and the minister shrieked in tones of thunder:

"In hell! In hell, for all you sleepy sinners!"

Only strangers sleep in that church now

AS EXTINCT AS THE DODO.

Fruitless Endeavor to Find an American Sailor.

Various Reasons Given for the Disappearance of the Old Genuine Patriotic Yankee Tar.

New York Times.

"What has become of the American sailor?" is a question which has frequently been asked of late. An inspection of the crew of the average American vessel, either arriving at or leaving this port, will convince any one that the American sailor does not now exist to any great extent. The American shipping laws require that a vessel sailing under the American flag shall be officered by citizens of America. But all American citizens are not representative Americans. This rule is as self-evident on the quarterdeck of the average American vessel as it is in the aldermanic chamber of the average American municipality. It sometimes happens that the captain of the American vessel gives his orders to his mate in strong German accents; the latter delivers them to the second mate in Norwegian accents, while the latter turns them over to the third mate in words which strongly smack of the Celtic tongue. And yet all four are American citizens, as they can easily prove by the naturalization papers in their respective chests. The crew consists of Germans, Irish, English, Norwegians, Swedes, Dutch and Finns. The steward and the cook are Chinese, while the carpenter is an Austrian. Occasionally an American vessel leaves port under the command of a captain who is American by descent and who has under him a mate of the same description. But the chances are that the other officers are of foreign birth, as well as all the seamen before the mast. If there is among the latter a genuine Yankee he is something of a curiosity.

There was a time, however, when the American sailor was numerous enough to be regarded as an institution. And his character was clearly defined. He was bold, chivalrous and trusty. No matter what happened to him he always managed to make a landing, and right side upward at that. In foreign ports he was always ready to boast of the American flag and to maintain this with his might. If any disturbance occurred the Yankee tar was on the spot, and he never left it until matters had been settled beyond a question. While it lasted he was as ready with his purse as with his right arm. Of course, he had a few faults, but these did not tend to rob him either of his own respect or of that of others. Of all the men who sailed the sea thirty or more years ago, the Yankee tar stood pre-eminent. Written and unwritten records, and in more tongues than the one in which we speak, testify to this fact. Perhaps it was because he was too good to last; but at any rate he has gone. Unfortunately there can be no doubt about that.

Of the men who leave this port on American vessels about two-fifths claim to hail from the United States. Some of the captains and other officers are undoubtedly of American parentage. But of the seamen who claim to be Americans the vast majority are of foreign parentage. On the ship's articles the nationality of each man is given. Such Celtic names as Patrick McGinnis and such Norwegian names as Peter Olsen are frequently marked as American. If the names of these so-called American sailors do not smack of this country their tongues still more clearly define the fact that this land is theirs by adoption only. And many of them who have adopted America have done this in an informal manner, not deeming it necessary either to take out naturalization papers or to file their intentions to do so at some future time. Even in the American navy very few of the seamen are of American parentage, and of these none bear any striking resemblance to the old-time Yankee tar. British men-of-war are manned entirely by British seamen. The same rule is followed by the other European powers. America's neglect to follow this rule is not owing to the fact that she does not wish seamen of her own race, but because she is unable to procure them. British merchant vessels are officered almost entirely by British. There is no law which closes offices of trust on British merchant vessels to Americans. It is possible for the American youth who does not wish to become President of the United States to grow in time into a captain of a Cunarder. Persons who have sailed on Cunarders say that the position of captain of one of those vessels is a truly exalted one. Yet no American youth has yet aspired to fill one of these positions.

It rarely occurs that an American becomes an officer on a British merchant vessel, or of a vessel of any other nationality, with one exception. This exception, which goes a trifle toward rousing the drooping spirits of those patriots who desire to see American vessels manned by Americans, is made by Belgium. The principal Belgian line running to this port is known as the Red Star line. One-half of the captains in its service are Americans, and a number of its other officers are also Americans. Although the captains of British steamers coming to this port are, as a rule, Englishmen, several of them have brought their families to this country. Many subordinate officers of British vessels have placed their families in the vicinity of New York. As a rule, however, they remain strongly English in their sentiments. The steamers of continental nationalities are officered and almost entirely manned by their own people, with the exception referred to. There would be little chance in these services for Americans, although our service is largely indebted to them for the means of manning its vessels.

There was an American steamship line a few years ago. This ran between Philadelphia and Liverpool. The vessels were named after American states, and were officered by genuine Americans, who were as patriotic as they were able. And they occasionally had the pleasure of ordering about genuine American sailors, who unfortunately resemble the old Yankee tars about as much as the inhabitants of Greece of to-day resemble the heroic Greeks of old. The American line, however, did not flourish. Perhaps it was overmanaged. At any rate it declined and fell. Some of its old officers are now in the employ of the Red Star Line. Although this line is British, the two vessels sail under the American flag, and are officered by men who are Americans, if only by adoption. These vessels, however, ship their crews in Liverpool, as it can be done cheaper there than in New York. Under this free trade method few American seamen and firemen are obtained, but probably no larger a proportion would be secured if the shipping were done in New York.

Our coasting steamers employ a few Americans, but the great majority of the orders given on these vessels are thrown out with foreign accents. There are a few old-fashioned, Down-East skippers still in the American merchant service, but they seem to lack the more striking characteristics of the men who commanded the American clippers and packet ships of thirty or more years ago. Probably the worthiest successors of the old-time Yankee sailors are the men who handle the Down-East coasting schooners. These men are largely real Yankees. They would not consent to sail under any other flag than their own, and they sometimes go so far as to express patriotic sentiments.

"I have very rarely been able to find of late a genuine out-and-out American sailor," said an old skipper, who remembers the palmy days of the Yankee tars. "I took a great interest in one of them who sailed with me a few years ago. He went by the name of Bob, and he came from New Haven. His family, I have been told, were fairly well off. His only brother, who had a good position in a mercantile house, objected to Bob's following the sea, on the ground that he might do better on shore. Bob had considerable sense, and if he had tried might have risen to be a captain. But whenever he got ashore he took to liquor, and the result was that before he had reached a condition of sobriety he had shipped before the mast on some outward-bound vessel. Bob was very vain, not only of the fact that he had some ability, but also of his propensity for drink, which stood in the way of his advancement. I never could make out whether he was prouder of his ability or of the fact that he had rendered this of no avail by his drinking. Bob, however, was of the old-fashioned Yankee tar type. He loved the American flag. It was his boast that he had never sailed under any other colors. He could not have been hired to work on the Fourth of July. No sailor in the crew could compare with him in strength, endurance or agility. He was worth double the pay that he received. None of the other sailors, who were all foreigners, by birth at least, would have dared to tackle him in a fight. He had the greatest contempt for all foreign-born sailors who claimed to be Americans. I used to speak of Bob as the 'last of the old Yankee tars.' I would be satisfied to sail any time with a crew of half the usual size, provided that they were all men of the same sort as Bob.

"But somehow American boys don't seem to care to go to sea nowadays. I can remember the time when people of good family would send their sons to sea on merchant vessels. I remember the case of a sailor lad whose father was a general in the United States army and a member of the first class that ever graduated from West Point. This lad was sent before the mast on a merchant vessel. He stuck to the sea, although he never became anything higher than a common seaman. Whenever he was paid off in an American port, it was his custom to go to the house of his father, whose circle of acquaintance was both high and large, and here he would stay while his money lasted. No one seemed to object to his shifting his cud of tobacco from one cheek to the other, or to his hitching up his trousers, both of which acts he performed in as decent a manner as possible. Just imagine the son of a general of the army doing this sort of thing nowadays."

"What has become of the American sailor?" said an old ship broker, who had been in the business for fifty years. "It's my opinion that he has given up the sea and has found a more agreeable and better-paying berth on shore. And I can't say that I blame him for looking at the matter in that light. You notice that a great deal of commerce is going on at present, and that America and Americans are making a great deal out of it in various ways. Our merchant marine is not so small as some people seem to think. To be sure, it is nothing compared with that of Great Britain, but its tonnage is over 2,000,000. It is over 500,000 more than that of either Germany or Norway, and nearly twice as large as that of France. It brings us in considerable money, even if we do lose the freights which go to a vast number of foreign vessels that carry our produce to foreign markets. Still you notice that wherever there is great competition in freights, whereby the latter are reduced to such a figure that they are practically a dead loss, American vessels somehow do not offer their services to any great extent. It is to those trades free from competition that the American vessels are devoted. What if our vessels are manned by foreigners? No one imagines that the life of a sailor is a pleasant one. The common sailor on an American steamer receives about $25 a month. He has to perform a great deal of hard work for this amount and to expose himself to danger as well. On the American sailing vessel bound for distant points the wages for a seaman are about $18 a month. His work is far more trying than that of the sailor on the steamer, although he receives less pay, but he sells his work by the wholesale and of course gets less for it. His food is very poor, and his life in good weather is miserable. In bad weather it is simply torture. There is no calling on shore, no matter how trying or poorly paid, which is so little to be desired as that of a sailor. No wonder that the American turns his back on the sea and employs himself at shore trades, which pay much better and admit of far more comfort. There are very few Americans, whose parents were born in this country, who are not far better off in nearly every respect than they would be if they now followed the sea. As long as the American can afford to hire any one to perform for him such labors as are dangerous and severe, why should he perform them himself? It may be that our shipping laws are not the wisest in use at the present day, and that their defects have had much to do in reducing our tonnage, but I do not wish to see any law that will render the condition of the native-born American such that he will be obliged to follow the calling of a common sailor."

"I think that the preference of Americans to a life of ease has much to do with the disappearance of our sailor," said an American ship-owner. "It would be better for us if it were otherwise. We need a good navy, and in order to have a good navy we must have patriotic American seamen. And where can we find them under the present system? Our merchant marine will not furnish them, and in the present order of affairs we can hardly expect the right sort of material to be willing to train itself for common service in the navy. Even the harum-scarum American lads who run away from home do not go to sea as a rule, but prefer operations on the plains. The American sailor has disappeared, and until we can find him again we must put up with his foreign and inferior substitutes."

The Mikado in Public.

St. James Gazette

Suddenly the band, which had been playing a lively tune, began a slow and very impressive march. We now fell into two lines, between which the mikado and court slowly advanced. His majesty was dressed in the uniform of his guard, ugly and unbecoming. He wore a very impassive expression, occasionally stopping and nodding his head very slightly in response to the obeisance of his subjects and foreign guests. The empress was dressed in a costume of dark crimson velvet, with close fitting bodice, in which she looked extremely well. She appeared a trifle nervous, but was very gracious, shaking hands occasionally with the wives of the foreign ministers and others. Then came several court officials and some eight or nine ladies of the court, all of them dressed in European style. Most of the ladies appeared to our eyes rather plain. The imperial party sat down in a small marquee for refreshments, and the rest of us fell into the big one. We then looked at the chrysanthemums, which were well worth seeing indeed. The flowers were of great size and beauty, white, yellow, pink, etc. In one tent were three large bushes, bearing respectively 155, 173 and 333 flower buds, all of considerable size, and at about the same stage of maturity. Presently a general uncovering of heads warned us that the imperial party had risen and was departing. We were informed that this was almost the first occasion on which the mikado had thus appeared in public. Truly it is a wonderful change. Only a little while since the Japanese were taught that even to look at him—the glorious rising sun—was to incur blindness.

Moore's Revealed Remedy is not recommended on the strength of its peculiar discovery, but on its own merits. As a curative power it is fast proving to be the marvel of the age.

A BULL FIGHT IN CUBA.

A Lively Description of the Brutal Amusement of Spanish Countries.

Letter in New York Mail and Express.

The door of the toril opens at the signal of the trumpeter. A banderillero flashes his scarlet cloak at the wild bull within his dark pen. For an instant there is heard a threatening roar. Another flush of the hated scarlet and 12,000 are upon their feet breathless. The challenge is accepted with a rush. The man will be killed instantly, you feel, with your heart in your throat. So quickly that your eye can scarcely compass it, the splendid animal has cleared the toril, has had two ribbon-bedecked banderillas plunged into his shoulders by the banderillero, who, quick as thought, has leaped upon the barrera, and sits there smiling while the bands blare and the crowds yell with delight. The bull, raising a great dust, has plunged to the corner of the arena. He sees the sea of human heads and hears the pandemonium about him. He starts back. He springs to this side and to that. He fairly trembles in sympathy with the universal excitement. His nostrils are wide. His head is high up and held regally. Every movement sinks the barbs deeper in his flesh. The blood trickles down his black, glossy sides. He shakes his head wildly and reaches his horns far back as if to pluck out the thorns. He cannot. Everywhere about him is the fluttering hated scarlet. Here, there, everywhere, is an enemy. He starts, his head still up, half forward, half sidewise, toward a group of cholos, there by the barrera, who flaunt their cloaks and taunt him. But over here is another group, and, as if with another thought of vengeance, he bounds that way. Here again he sees the rag. With a swift glare at those he first sought, he breaks in this direction. But no, over there is the point of onslaught. Now he sees. He will exterminate all. Round the barrera wall he sweeps, his gleaming horns like polished lances set in deadly rest. The espadas and matadors smile, leap safely upon the barrera, but regard him closely. Banderilleros scatter to the opposite side. The cholos, like nimble monkeys, leap in every direction and vault the entire wall at a bound. But it is the bull that this time sheds blood. Like matches the forelegs of a picador's horse snap and are broken, the dirk-like horn had laid open the horse's whole flank, and the luckless picador tumbles to the ground in a helpless heap. The bull springs back to finish his deadly work; but the cholos have a dozen scarlet challenges to divert him. On he dashes around the circle, putting everything to flight before him, madly charging a group of banderilleros and cholos in the center of the arena, scattering them in every direction, and, suddenly stopping, whirls about and about defiantly, and as he stands there threatening his enemies on every hand; noble type of brute life, and so grandly scornful of death. A thrill of recognition of his magnificent bravery quivers through the vast audience until it shouts "brava toro!" "brava toro!" "brava toro!" and the bands and trumpets are silenced in the bedlam of human sound.

A DESPERATE BRUTE.

That bull will fight and will kill something or somebody. Every soul there knows it. The excitement increases. He is given no rest. Here a scarlet cloak, there a crimson capa, beyond a red muleta, again and again taunt him. Headlong he goes storming a group of banderilleros and cholos, charging here, there, and like a flash flinging one luckless fellow over both barreras like a rat, to fall bruised and bleeding among the wildly excited people; whirling, and seeming to bound and rebound from all fours instantly, he breaks for a picador sent out to meet him. The picador, with pica at rest, and his fear-stricken animal quaking beneath him, prays to the Virgin and is ready. Receiving the great pike like a wisp, the bull with a terrific lunge sets his horn clear to the head in the doomed horse's breast, and with another bound and savage lunge has completely disemboweled him—horse, picador and bull coming to the ground with a crash in a cloud of dust, the assembled thousands howling in a perfect frenzy of delight. The cholos hasten to the fallen picador, standing him against the barrera like a fallen scarecrow; the two dead horses are piled together; the bands and trumpets and people increase their din; and the bull, wild now with his own havoc, seeks new conquering everywhere within the arena. Every actor there is alert. His life every instant depends on that. But the surging masses now howl with derision at them all. This becomes such a storm that the trumpet orders an attack upon the bull. Now come feats of daring that are marvellous. From the chiqueros glides a banderillo with a gay umbrella in each hand. He moves swiftly across the arena and in a moment is before the bull. To this side, to that side, he springs, as the raging animal pursues. Around and around the arena they go, describing all manner of graceful figures and movements; the one with no defence save in his nerve, alertness and agility; the other impetuous to destroy. If there be grace and wonderful daring in this whole sad business you see it with the banderillero and the bull. The latter is not less terrible in his rage, but he is discomfited. He stops springing and lunging. He is still aggressive but more wary. He watches for a moment when he may suddenly and instantly destroy. But at that moment the banderillero is fairly between his horns, and, with a matchless movement of daring, swiftness and grace, has reached up, over beyond the deadly head, and the next glance of your eye discovers two more blood-letting darts planted firmly in the bull's shoulders, the banderillero at a safe distance, the enraged brute charging madly in every direction, and the onlookers almost uncontrollable in an ecstacy of excitement. This is repeated and repeated, with varying fortunes and perfection, until the bull's black eye is filled, like a target in archery, with torturing darts. A continual increase of frenzy possesses the crowd. "Fuego!" "fuego!" "fuego!" is screamed from 10,000 throats. The trumpet shrilly echoes "Fire!" Now banderillas charged with bombs, which explode with the resonance of a gun, are daringly plunged in the bull's back and shoulders. Madly he charges upon his tormentors as the bombs burst, tearing the flesh away and flooding his panting side with blood. With a tremendous rush he forces his relentless enemies to flight and madly leaps upon the barrera, tumbling down upon his back, driving the dozens of darts and exploding banderillas farther into his quivering flesh, and bounds upward into the air like a ball from the awful agony he endures. For a moment he moans. Then, with a quick writhing of his whole maddened frame, he sweeps around and around the arena with his noble head aloft. In his desperate agony he seems to be looking with human eyes into inhuman eyes for pity, for help.

THE FINAL SPURT.

Suddenly the flash of a red handkerchief in the hands of the president is seen. Like a flash the espada, with a long, keen Toledo blade in his right hand, and in his left a willowy stick over which the red muleta is flung, confronts him. The bull charges the hated cloth. The espada barely moves. Every plunge of the bull is upon the muleta. He does not see the man. His eyes are bloodshot and glaring. His mouth is half open and flecks of foam cover his neck and legs. To this side and to that, like the graceful waving of a banner, the espada carries the bull bodily. This play is marvellous. Suddenly the bull has missed the muleta; is back under it and the espada. The latter vaults the animal at a bound, and in an instant is again master. The mastery is complete now. For a few moments, which seem interminable to the breathless crowd, the play goes on—intellect, skill, daring the king of all brute savagery and force, and in a twinkling the yard-long blade is sent with a "zip!" clear through the fore shoulder, the heart, and (sometimes) the bull's body. The blood spurts from his nostrils. He recoils. He wavers and staggers. He makes one final plunge, brave in death, toward the smiling and triumphant espada. His horns strike the ground. He is in a heap and vanquished. The puntillero, dressed in black, springs forward and forces a lance in the brain. Three little donkeys come galloping in. The bull is dragged upon the run out the reses muertes gate. The assembled thousands are wild with excitement—and that is all. Six bulls are usually thus dispatched, and it will cost you from $2 to $25 in gold for three hours' contemplation of this form of torture and murder.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

COOKING UTENSILS IN MEXICO

The Simplicity of the Outfit to be Found in Homes of the Poor.

The cooking stove of the Mexicans was a model of cheapness and simplicity, says a letter in the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. It consisted of an earthern jar or pot, in which was placed charcoal, their universal fuel. Upon this was placed the pot or jar they cooked in, of either iron or earthenware, containing the articles to be cooked. Fresh meat can be kept in its natural state in that climate only for a very short time—salt having no effect upon it. It is therefore cut into strips and dried or "jerked," as we term it, in the sun. Thus prepared it will keep for an indefinite length of time. In its appearance it is similar to our dried beef, but to an American taste is rather insipid, or, to speak more clearly, leathery. The meat in sufficient quantity is placed in the pot, as is also the vegetables desired. To this is added the native chile, pepper, the extreme pungency of which, to the uncultivated taste takes away the breath, our best cayenne pepper being as mild as lemonade in comparison. But it seems mild enough to these children of the sun, and they relish it highly.

Each family, and I speak of the poorer classes, have their mill by which is prepared the meal—corn—of which their bread is made, when required, and this is a pattern of that described in Biblical history. It consists of a slab of stone about two feet square, made smooth on the one side and slightly concave from outer edge to center. This is elevated upon stout stone pegs to an angle of about forty-five degrees. A piece of hard, fine-grained stone about the length and size of an ordinary rolling-pin in modern use, thick in the middle and tapering to the end, furnishes the "upper millstone," as it were. The corn to be converted into meal is first soaked in water. The earthen jar containing this is placed alongside of the mill, the female who supplies the motive power rolls up her sleeves, if she is so encumbered, kneels down in front of the slab, and taking a handful of corn out of the jar, throws it with a deft hand across the surface of the slab, and then, with a graceful up and down movement, reduces it with the stone rolling-pin to a paste.

When this is ground fine enough, it is taken between the hands and made into thin cakes known as tortillas, and these are cooked upon a piece of sheet-iron placed upon the fire. This apparatus, we learn, was the same in general respects as that used by the Aztecs. Wheat is raised to some extent, and they have mills for preparing it, but the mill I have described is the mill of the poor.

The goatskin, pitched inside, also described in the bible, we found in frequent use as receptacles of water, milk and the fiery mescal, aguardiente, and that most potent of all Mexican intoxicants, pulque. The filled goatskin is slung over the shoulder with a broad strap, and the end of one of the forelegs tied with a thong is used as a spigot to draw off the contents. It takes one some time to get accustomed to the pitchy taste of the contents of these primitive vessels, yet it was rather a novel experience to take a drink out of one of them.

SCENES IN TANGIER.

The Moorish City Totally Different From All Preconceived Notions.

Corr. Boston Transcript.

The first thing to meet you in Tangier is a stench, the second a flea and the third a bare legged Moor. The flea acts as chairman of the reception committee, and if the stench gets to you first, it is only because the flea and the Moor are afraid of water. The first thing that surprises a man is the tremendous difference between Tangier and Gibraltar, only fifteen or twenty miles away. In Gibraltar you are in Europe, both geographically and as far as your surroundings are concerned; in Tangier you are in Africa, and were you in the heart of Africa, scenes could not be stranger nor sensations more novel.

There is no more use in trying to describe Tangier or any other Moorish city than in attempting to prove to a man that three and three are five; for the process of reasoning in the one would be no stranger than are the sights in the other, different from all preconceived notions. When a Moor writes a letter he commences at the right hand side of the page and writes toward the left. When a Moorish belle goes out for a promenade she modestly covers her face and exposes about all the rest of her person, and that same difference runs through city, houses, people and animals; all is different. And in Morocco you gain more new sensations in an hour than you could hunt up in Europe in ten years of travel; for there is no review nor old ideas in a new dress; all is novel and startling from the first salutation in Arabic to the depth of the first flea-driven well you find on your person after landing.

Tangier is tremendously picturesque from a distance, and abominally filthy near to it, it is also the cleanest and most civilized city in all Morocco. It is situated on a number of steep hills, and has several paved streets, and is the only city in Morocco where it is safe for a white man to claim the right of way when he meets an Arab or his donkey. As has been said, it is the cleanest city in the country, which means that the Europeans living there have secured the passage of an ordinance forbidding the throwing of any dead animals, larger than goats, into the street to rot; you can, however, gather that it is possible to get quite a rich atmosphere out of a good assortment of dogs and goats without appealing to the donkey tribe, and it is impossible to stub your toe anywhere without turning up a fragment of a dog's shin bone, or a section of the backbone of a goat. Talk about the noise and chattering at Naples on landing! Naples is a deaf and dumb asylum compared with the landing place at Tangier. In the first place, it is utterly impossible for a Moor to talk without shouting, or to shout without getting into a row, and the result is that as the Moors are a talkative race, there are always a dozen or so rows going on where two or three are gathered together. On the first step to the small pier I had a row with the boatmen about their pay; on the second three Moors got into a fracas about carrying the luggage; on the third, one hotel runner offered to throw the other into the water for a real; at the top of the pier a Moor and a Jew were hammering each other, with odds on the Moor; at the gate a Sus negro was on the dead run, with his face covered with blood, while at his heel were a pack of shouting, yelling Moors, and the march to the hotel was through a lane of dogs, each trying to make a meal out of the other's windpipe.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE SOLID SOUTH ISSUE.

The Situation Carefully Reviewed and Exposed.

The following is from F. Hanson, of Macon, Boston *Advertiser*:

"How about 'the solid South?'"

"Personally, I regard the greatest evil of the of protection fully of the solid South; interests of the question, and the Southern states South should be is to be accomplished state as a matter of to discuss it, with tion and its solu- tween the demo- ties, so far as the the war, has been merats appeal to South for political licans appeal to sulted in forming the race issue para- must break up in done it stands to rea- the white men into a division and one men by both parties, ditions, the negro can self, he is a clear cut ity as a man, and he North must own that always stood behind afford to jeopardize interest upon a mere favor.

"What is true of politics is true of which Southern people it is seen in the congress. In my own people are overwhelming internal revenue the Mills bill is to sible reach in the and to perpetuate the tem, and hence the almost, if not quite Georgia delegation in the stultifies this delegation upon the question of misrepresents entirely protective sentiment of demonstrates that are as thoroughly any other section of revolution at this point as anywhere."

"How is the message regarded?"

"The message not face the almost the internal revenue and the very powerful of that section, but the Chicago platform, Cleveland was nominated acceptance had embodied his message there is no he would have been defeated. Mr. Cleveland scratch. This result the states of New Connecticut. It was re- canvass that they could ground. Neither Mr. Mills, nor any other the South or elsewhere, the national committee these states with reference plank in the Chicago understand the case, democratic executive Randall and asked him to pointments in these with what results can democratic votes polled he spoke as compared strength of the party points in previous elections.

"What chance have break the solid South this

"From all the indications Virginia is extremely doubtful. The campaign in that state two years ago this fall was made by the friends of the tariff and in opposition to the internal revenue system, as I understand it. It resulted in giving a majority of representatives from the state to the republicans. I do not believe it possible to change the sentiment of the people in any Southern state with reference to the internal revenue system. There are no objections to the internal revenue system almost anywhere. The issue has already been drawn in Virginia and public sentiment is crystallizing on the lines have been drawn in the presidential election. I think it is more than probable, in view of the position of Cleveland's message and the position of the democracy upon the question of internal revenue questions, that Virginia will go republican. The democratic party in the state does not stand alone in the opposition of the present system of internal taxation. It goes further than that. There is a positive and aggressive sentiment in favor of protection. The Republican speaker of the North Carolina house of representatives was elected by the house of representatives was supported by the democrats. The press dispatches to have said in Washington a short time since that North Carolina would go republican on the present internal revenue law was repealed by the present congress."

"What do you think of the advisability of sending republican speakers into the South?"

"It will amount to nothing unless the republican party makes a different attitude toward the South. It will not do for the negroes: 'The government has emancipated you; it has enfranchised you; the courts are open to you; you are as secure in your rights as is any other class of citizens; now you must take care of yourselves, like the Irish or Germans,' The party must nationalize itself; to do this it can no longer act as it has for years. If it has devoted twenty-five years of service to your cause, to the sacrifice of other and important questions; this course must cease; it must recognize the country, and do you no good; and that the war is over and that the issues are all settled, and that conquering must appeal, upon its merits, to the men of all races and men of this country"—if this were done there would be a great impression upon the solid South, consistent adherence to would end in breaking

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CITY OF THE NORTHWEST

Popular Summary of Oregon and Washington Happenings.

Pendleton Tribune.

OREGON.

Prine will soon have a new flouring mill.

A new cheese factory has just been started at Mansfield, Coos county.

Jacksonville Judges with his crop full of gold dust.

Wasco county.

The Dalles Leader is urging the citizens of that town to take water works.

The incorporation of a new steamboat on the Upper Columbia is talked of.

The Shasta Lumbering Company's flume is the wonder of the city, and the work is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

Work has been started on the Catholic church to be built at Jacksonville and will seat 600 people. The cost will be $6,000.

Mr. Roberts is the architect.

Hon. S. L. Applegate is stumping the state in the republican party. He speaks at Harrisburg Monday, May 14, and at Albany Tuesday, May 15.

Ed Wakefield, a student at the Oregon State Normal School from Roseburg, is lying sick with symptoms of brain fever, and his recovery is doubtful.

A short time ago, in Jordan valley, Al Lee, an old-time stage driver, struck Dick Bogue over the head with a spade. It is said Bogue will die.

Deputy Sheriff Hunger of Harrisburg of constructing a new jail for the purpose of furnishing employment to prisoners. The jail is now under contract for a paper mill, which Portland capitalists propose to build there.

Albert Brown, the brakeman who was killed by having robbed the body of Frank Ashback, had his trial at Huntington, and was fully exonerated.

The county's school fund has been quite greatly augmented since the commencement of circuit court. Several large fines have been collected, one of which, in the case of a saloon-keeper, amounted to $1,000.

A most desirable property changed hands last week, when the Pioneer Mill was sold and the new court-house site in Pendleton was purchased. The case will probably be appealed.

The John F. Miller had a rough time the last trip. She encountered a heavy gale and was thrown on her beam ends, the engines were kept going night and day, and the pumps were kept going constantly for three days.

Umatilla County Court Notes.

Wm. Wilt, charged with cruelty to animals, was discharged.

J. L. Cole, charged with selling liquor without a license, was fined $100 and costs.

Wm. Vesler, Jr., was found guilty of assault and battery and fined $100 and costs.

Mary Miller obtained a divorce from Sarah Miller and the custody of their three minor children.

L. A. Williams for shooting Peter, the baby steer of the Long Creek *Eagle*, was sentenced to the penitentiary for eighteen months.

Wm. Charles, who was an abettor in the same crime, was fined $250.

Pendleton Peasantries.

Mr. H. W. Wheeler called on us this morning, and began his tirade against his abuse, when he was interrupted by Mr. Stillman, the Zeus Oregonian paper, that he was "no gentleman." He desired Mr. Stillman to step out on the sidewalk and repeat the statement, which he did. Mr. Stillman promptly complied, when Mr. Wheeler struck him, which Mr. Wheeler immediately knocked him down, causing the loss of a tooth and some blood, also doing no serious damage. Wheeler is invited to call again when he desires, "come he in peace, or come he not."

The Cascade Locks.

Representative: The "pocket bill" to improve the river and harbor bill by President Cleveland at the last session has left this improvement in a sad predicament. The appropriation of $90,000 remaining on the contract of $5,000 of this amount was turned in the list of January. Since then a few men have been employed at the locks until the passage of the river and harbor bill, which may not occur before the close of the session. In little over two months the annual freshet will take place, and the work is to be suspended until the appropriation will be renewed this year, and it is presumed with the greatest confidence upon the contingency that the bill will not again insult the people by another veto.

Technology.

Mr. Reynolds, the newly-elected pioneer of Grant county, is 81 years old.

Mrs. R. G. Lawrence, of Baker City, died May 4, of peritonitis, aged 20 years. Her child, a seven-months infant, survives the mother.

Miss Lizzie Hall, daughter of Coll Van Hall, of Umatilla, died at Pendleton, May 3, aged 19 years.

Mrs. Mary McLeod, wife of John McLeod, died at Albany on Monday the 1st, aged 70 years. Mr. McLeod had lived in Linn county 38 years and had long been a sufferer from bodily ailments.

Mr. John Compton, of Empire City, died on April 24, after a few months' illness. The deceased was a native of Coos county, where he had resided for many years and kept the Empire City hotel.

Mr. Jacob Basher, who lives about one mile east of Salem, built a brick yard on his place Saturday morning. He had hardly finished putting the brick mould, when lightning struck the building and split it in two, and set it on fire. The fire was soon extinguished, however, and the damage was slight.

Mr. Wm. Hall, of Baker City, has purchased the Sumpter Wire Fence

THE MOST ABSOLUTE [illegible] ON INVESTMENTS.

ALBINA, OREGON.

AN ENTERPRISING CITY [illegible] The Northwest Railroads.

As a place for [illegible] IN REAL ESTATE

or in manufacturing and other enterprises, Albina presents to-day the most absolute assurance of the largest increase on such investments of any spot in Oregon. It is beautifully situated on the river opposite the north end of Portland, and DOWN the river from the central portion of Portland. The bridges already built, under construction and contemplated, are fast driving the heavy business of the city and nearly all of the shipping further and further down stream. Soon all of it will be carried on below the railway and passenger bridge. Albina will get the benefit of this move, and even now she has the

Largest Docks and Warehouses

in Oregon.

The Mammoth

Union Car and Machine Shops

built by the Northern Pacific Terminal Co., in which the O. R. & N. Co., the Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line and Northern Pacific Companies are interested, are located here. These shops have just been completed, and will soon commence operations with a large force of workmen.

Other industrial enterprises are located here, among which are the Portland Flouring Mills, the largest in Oregon. A dry dock, capable of accommodating the largest ship afloat, is now also under construction.

Several companies are now organizing to embark in other industrial and manufacturing enterprises, all of which will be located at Albina, because it is here that

EVERY RAILROAD

running into the Pacific Northwest terminates and all enterprises of magnitude must first take into consideration the transportation facilities when deciding on a locality for their plant

Two Street Car Lines to run

Through the Central Portion

of the city and on across the peninsula to the banks of the Columbia are to be pushed vigorously to completion, one being now under construction and the franchise procured and iron ordered for the other.

No other locality in Oregon has such solid, substantial backing. No other spot in Oregon can have just the peculiar combination of

LARGE INTERESTS

which are sure to make Albina a GREAT BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL CENTER

The Street Railways now building will [illegible] FOR BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE

purposes that beautiful and sightly table land lying [illegible] and east of Albina, standing on which one overlooks [illegible] river, with its varied life and the whole city of Portland [illegible]

Considering the bright prospects for immediate [illegible] rapid growth, property in all parts of Albina is remarkably low, lots ranging from $100 up, according to location. [illegible] its enterprising people have built fine churches, [illegible] school houses, put in water works, are grading and [illegible] ing streets, and seem determined to keep fully abreast of the times. Any one having a few spare dollars will find

Nucleus for a Large Fortune

if he wisely invests in Albina real estate at present figures.

If you wish to look over the thriving City of Albina, take the Albina ferryboat (fare 5 cents), which leaves foot of Oak Street every half-hour, or visit the office of any live real estate man and he will show you over the place in a carriage.

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FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

[illegible] STOCKS

Our Revised List, which it will pay [illegible] you to examine [illegible] on the Avenue [illegible]

Will buy or sell, block [illegible] lots [illegible] should [illegible]

If you buy a block [illegible] reduce [illegible] per [illegible]

Will buy a few acres [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Will buy a house and [illegible] improved with [illegible] [illegible]

Will buy a house and [illegible] in Albina [illegible]

Will buy a [illegible] acres [illegible] [illegible]

Will buy a corner [illegible] [illegible]

Will buy a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Will buy a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Will buy a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

We will sell a good [illegible] [illegible]

Fractional lot [illegible] [illegible]

Will buy [illegible] [illegible]

We will sell [illegible] [illegible]

Will buy [illegible] [illegible]

Will buy [illegible] [illegible]

Will buy